The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,207.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
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Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—January 23rd, at Khandalla, the wife of E. Baker, Esq., Bhore Ghaut Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

STRANACK—January 26th, at Breach Candy, the wife of R. B. Stranack, Esq., Government Cotton Inspector, Canara, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	1
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	1*
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	2†
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5†	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. Saunders, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore.	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 27th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

TEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on MONDAY, the 29th instant.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 13th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st February next.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 893 Tons Register, A. J. Molison, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADARN CASTLE," 989.26 tons Register, built in 1863 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 10th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............ £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class........... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

SHIP "FEZ BABANEE," FROM SINGAPORE.—NOTICE.—The owners of the undermentioned GOODS are hereby informed, that if they do not come forward and produce Bill of Lading, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods by 10 o'clock TO-DAY, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Marks.	Packages.	Description.	Shippers.	Consigners.
K T	210	Railway Sleepers,	Patterson Sims	Order.
W 5				
W	103	Teak Rafters	do.	do.
WW	177	do.	do.	do.
„	63	do.	do.	do.

JAS. LOUTHER, Master.

Bombay Harbour, 26th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Eastern Belle*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents for Ship *Eastern Belle*.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Mirella*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain White, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co., Agents of Ship *Mirella*.

Bombay, 24th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of Mr. Ponsonby Kelly Adair, late Medical Superintendent in this Department, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay.

H. IZAAK WALTON, Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph.

Kurrachee, 19th January 1866.

TO COFFEE, TEA, AND CHINCHONA PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman of 18 years' experience in the management of Coffee Estates, and with a knowledge of general business, is desirous to meet with an ENGAGEMENT: understands Land Surveying, &c., Road-making, Designing, and Erecting of Buildings and Machinery, and is a good Accountant. Has first-class Testimonials. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, in the name of GISBORNE, BLISHER, and BUCHANAN, as Contractors, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on in the name of BLISHER and BUCHANAN.

E. S. GISBORNE, C. E.
W. BLISHER.
D. T. BUCHANAN.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Jafferjee Dossajee, Milliners, in our Shop, Meadow Street, No. 29, heretofore carried on under the name of JAFFERJEE DOSSAJEE & Co. has CEASED from the 1st instant, and the same is now carried on under the name of DOSSAJEE ESMAELJEE & Co.

દોસાજી ઇસમાએલજીની કુંપનીની ઠઇ.

DOSSAJEE ESMAELJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. James Tweedie in our Firm CEASED on the 4th instant.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

REFERRING to the above Notice we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. GUSTAVUS THOMSEN a PARTNER in our Firm, the business of which will hereafter be carried on under the style of MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E., Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. Arthur Huson in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बील्डींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—INTEREST 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) and *secured by the Mortgage of Property valued at upwards of 60 per cent. over the amount of Loan.*

1st. The Financial Association of India and China (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for Certificates to a limited extent in the above Loan, similar to those issued for The Land Mortgage Loan.

2nd. Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards (in multiples of Rs. 500) will be received, and Certificates for the same will be issued to each Subscriber, which will be transferable by assignment endorsed, and registered at the Office of the Association.

3rd. The Loan will be repayable at the expiry of 6 months from the date of the Certificates, and will bear interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

4. Mortgages already made to the Association of real property (consisting of Land, Houses, &c. in the Fort and Island of Bombay) and falling due at various dates in 1866 and 1867, the property being estimated by the Company's Valuators at the value of at least 60 per cent. above the amount of the loan, will be transferred to Trustees in Security for the repayment of the Loan.

5th. In addition to the Security of the above Mortgages, payment of Principal and Interest will be guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) of which the

Paid up Capital amounts to	Rs. 60,30,000
Unpaid up	„ 180,00,000

6. Preference of Allotment in the distribution of Certificates will be given according to priority of application, and it is expected that the Certificates will within a few days be ready for delivery.

7. Further particulars may be learned on application to the Officiating Manager, Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

23rd January 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

MILNER'S SAFES.—FOR SALE, one medium sized and two large MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES: also two COPYING PRESSES.

Apply to the Liquidator, Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited).

22nd January 1866.

THOMAS FREDERICK SPENCE is entreated to communicate with his mother. Care of SMITH, BARRY & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a "STAND" for the accommodation of the Public, has been erected on the RACE COURSE. Early applications for seats, should therefore be made to Mr. J. S. Maidment, at Byculla, or to Jaffer Sulliman, in the Fort.

Price of Tickets, as follows:

				Rs.
For the Race Season 1866,	1st Class,	Chairs each		15
Do.	do.	do.	Benches each	12
For the Race Season 1866,	2nd Class,	Chairs each		10
Do.	do.	do.	Benches each	6
Day Tickets,	1st Class,	Chairs each		5
Do.	do.	Benches each		4
Day Tickets,	2nd Class,	Chairs each		3
Do.	do.	Benches each		2

N. B.—Children will be charged half price. Tickets should, therefore, be taken at the earliest opportunity to ensure Seats, and so prevent unnecessary disappointment.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major, Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool. AGENTS in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
   (If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
   (If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે બોન્ડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्बे बाँडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of Directors held YESTERDAY, the undermentioned SHARES, on which only the Fourth Call or Fifth Instalment (making Rs. 1,200) had been paid, were declared absolutely forfeited after the 30th instant, if Rs. 400 per share and interest shall not have been paid on or before that day, the Call being due 24th November 1864: Nos. 1 to 48, 61 to 65, 78 to 81, 88, 95, 98, 99, 131, to 135, 348, 366, 372 to 375.

Also, that the following Shares on which the Fifth Call or Sixth Instalment (making Rs. 1,400) had been paid were declared absolutely forfeited after the 30th instant, the Call being due 21st January 1865. These will be revied as an act of grace and favour on payment of the sum of Rs. 200 per share and interest of 24 per cent per annum between the 1st and 15th February 1866: Nos. 50, 100, 101, 128, 136 to 150, 151 to 155, 156, to 165, 183, 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 211 to 220, 229, 230, 242. 243, 266, 267, 269, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276 to 278, 288 to 293, 294, 324, 325, 326, 329, 359, 360, 398, 399, and 400.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th January 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good rowing BOAT, 25 feet long, with Mast, Sails, Oars, &c., complete. Teak built preferred. Apply to

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	...	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	...	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	...	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY 24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड,

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ,

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 16 PER SHARE, will be made to the Shareholders who have paid both the 1st and 2nd Calls, on and after FRIDAY the 15th instant, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1 Bruce Lane.

Shareholders are requested to produce Certificates of Shares standing in their own names; and the unregistered holders of Shares will be required to make a registration of proper Transfers in every case before payment is made.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th December 1865.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED),—ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND BANKERS.

Capital, One Million Sterling.

Directors.

Major-General G. Balfour, C. B., R. A.	Major-Gen. Richard Hall.
Major-General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K. C. B., R. A.	Lieut-Colonel T. F. Hobday.
Sir Claude W. C. de Crespigny, Bart.	Edward Maltby, Esq.
	W. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.
	Charles Piffard, Esq.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED) is prepared to act as Bankers and Agents, and to furnish every description of Goods and Necessaries to Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and to the Public generally in India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

Military and Naval Messes supplied with Stores, Wines, Beer, &c.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES having been reserved for Allotment in India and the Colonies, Members of the Services, Civil and Military, and the Public generally are requested to make application to any of the following Branches of the Oriental Bank, from whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained:—

AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONG-KONG, CEYLON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, JAPAN—YOKOHAMA.

GEORGE E. HUDSON, General Manager.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

NOTICES.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co., OUT-FITTERS, 10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

NOTICE.—All Members wishing to attend the Byculla Club Ball on the 12th proximo, and whom the Ball List may not have reached, are requested to communicate their intention to the Honorary Secretary on or before MONDAY the 5th of February 1866.

R. HOCKINS, Captain R. A., Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club House, 23rd January 1866.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c. &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper,
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double-action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TRACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a beautiful FULL GROWN FOX. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMSISION, at R. Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE, just arrived per mail steamer, a case of QUININE, 1 ounce in Bottle, from Howards & Sons, Stratford, near London. A Sample to be seen at our Office.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by Jingo! With illustrations by Jove!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, a COFFEE ESTATE, situated in the healthy, pleasant, and picturesque province of Coorg, about 7 miles from Mercara, the chief Civil and Military station of the district. The main road leading from Mercara to Cod lpett and Munzerabad runs at a distance of only 2 miles from the Estate, and is connected with it by a planter's road, on which Carts can travel with safety.

The Estate comprises 271 acres, as per Government survey certificate, but in reality much more. Of this 120 acres have been carefully planted and are in partial bearing—21 acres have been cleared and made ready for planting next season—30 acres form fine grazing land, and the remainder is dense forest. The soil has been pronounced by several experienced planters as capitally adapted for Coffee.

The Estate is well sheltered by ranges of mountains on all sides. There is a temporary Bungalow and Cooly lines, and a good supply of tools on the plantation.

The title is secured by a grant, and the Government right to the timber in the forest has been waved.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to Mr. W. JENNINGS Mercara, Coorg; or to the Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	...Quarts in	Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	...Pints	do.	3	„
MOSELLE	...Quarts	do.	1	„
Do.	..Pints	do.	3	„
HOCK	...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	„
Do.	...(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	„
Do.	...(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	„
BRANDY			1	„
CLARET	...(St. Julien)		3	„
Do.	...(Larose)		3	„
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21 0	per doz
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11 8	„ „
No. 3, a full flavored Do., in Pints	9	

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs. „	15
Do. white do	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*	„	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry }	„	32
Good Tiffin pale	„	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	..qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	„	„	35
Do.	good	„	„	30
SHERRY,	dry	„	„	25
Do.	pale	„	„	25
Do.	do.	„	„	18
CLARET,	Breakfast	„	„	12
BRANDY,		„	„	20
Do.		„	„	

Fort, Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	„	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE and HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	26
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon.	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1858, first quality,	Montheuil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co. (LATE R. TODD & JAMES.) Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	33
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 26th May 186 .

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.

A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

Two elegant Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co, Glasgow.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

Two self-driving Cab bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.

One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.

One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.

One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.

And other Carriages.

Also Just Landed.

A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY,

22nd January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market opened with a pretty good enquiry for New Elphinstones, which rose from 200 to 210, and close firm at 205 premium. Back Bays advanced from 6,000 to 6,100 premium; Mazagons close at 1,625; United Victorias at 2,650; Freres at 925 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 55 premium; Commercials at 15½ premium. Market steady. Good enquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ..	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	96¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
5,000,000	500	25	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	13..	......	Alliance Bank.. ..	45 p ct dis.
800,000	20..	300	......	Asiatic Bank Corptn	42 p ct pm.
3,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ..	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	17.	8	Bank of India.. ..	30 p sh.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	55 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	40 p ct dis.
3,000,000	200	20	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	6	Central Bank.. ..	12 p ct dis.
900,000	200	90	16	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	60 p c pm
600,000	200	2.	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	25	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	25	18	Commercial Bank..	15¼ p ct pm.
1,600,000		30	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	50 p ct pm nn
1,500,000	500	25	9	Delhi and London..	50 pct pm n.n
£25,000		350		East Indian Bank..	20 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nn
00,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	45 p ct dis.
600,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsul. London & China Bk	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20		London & Bombay B.	5 p ct dis.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank... ..	5 ex-div.
1,500,000	25	25	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	100 pctpm nn
600,000	200	20	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 pct pmnm
....	....	....	..	Guzerat Bank ...	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial..	
	......	......	......	Bengal Credit Mob	Par.
			......	Bhattia Financial ..	No quotations.
750,000	30	100	......	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor...	7 p ct dis.
600,000	30	300	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	30 p ct dis.
....	....	50	....	Central India Finan	No quotations.
1,000,000	400	50	....	Elphinstone Finan	No quotations.
....	....	....		Financial Asso of Europe & India	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
300,000	40	50	......	Mofussil Financial Association ...	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	No quotations.
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	No quotations.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	No quotations.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	100	6,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	170 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do	205 pm.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	925 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	330 per share.
5,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,625 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,650 per share

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	pr. S.	Names	Rates.
		1,000	1,900	Apollo Press Co ...	No quotations
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co ...	No quotations
357,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co ...	No quotations
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	No quotations
80,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co....	No quotations
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	No quotations
50,000	2,000	750	......	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)..	No quotations
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	No quotations
70,000	3,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	No quotations
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	No quotations
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee..	No quotations
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	No quotations
100,000	100	25	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co. (Limited)	No quotations
190,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co.....	No quotations
300,000	1,000	225	....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ...	No quotations
30,000	2,500	1,500	....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	No quotations

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	600	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co..	No quotations.
30,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	No quotations.
100,000	500	250	15	Frencher & Co. (Ld.)	No quotations.
....	....	250	......	Goa Coffee Co....	No quotations.
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co. ...	No quotations.
115,670	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency ...	No quotations.
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	No quotations.
350,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld...	No quotations.
3,500	350	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.) ...	No quotations.
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)...	No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 88¼
" Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 90
" Co.'s " 1835-36	" 87
" " " 1842-43	" 87
" " " 1854-55	" 87
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 1 p ct p.
Five and a half per cent.	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd January 1866

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 430 to 435
Surat and Broach	" 400 to 405
Porebunder...	" 300 to 310
Veeraval	" 300 to 340
Khandeish	" 280 to 300
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 465 to 470
Dholleta (April and May)...	" 450 to 455
Oomrawattee (March and April)... ...	" 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready)	" 430 to 435
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 480 to 485

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 26.

Lucas, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Harvey, Lieutenant Colonel C., C. B., General Superintendent, on duty, from Jaulnah.

Stock, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army, from Poona.

Watts, Ensign P. W., 18th Royal Irish, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

Morrison, Lieutenant, 1st Royal Regiment, to join, from The Curragh.

Adams, Lieutenant W. B., Royal Artillery, to join, from England via Madras.

Taylor, Captain J., Royal Artillery, to join, from the Malabar Coast.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

Taylor, Captain J., Royal Artillery, en route to join, to Kamptee.

Adams, Lieutenant W. B., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th January.

Staff Assistant Surgeon O'Brien is placed on general duty, Mhow Division.

With reference to G. O. C. of 1864 and 1865, Divisional and Staff Commanding Officers are requested to report to the Adjutant General of the Army all cases of recovery of public stores, the loss of which, under the operation of the above quoted orders, has been previously brought to notice.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Sind Horse:—

Captain Gordon, 2nd in Command 1st Regiment Sind Horse, to be Brigade Major, vice Captain King, deceased.

Captain C. Harrison, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, to be 2nd in Command 1st Regiment, vice Captain Gordon, promoted.

With reference to G. O. C. of the 12th instant, Assistant Surgeon Stafford, 56th Foot, is appointed to the Medical charge of a detachment of invalids, time-expired men, &c. about to proceed to England in the ship *Edwin Fox*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.

26 Faithfull	Phillips	Bankok,	Dec. 11.
Mary Stenhouse	Woodmass	London,	S. pt 23.
Frenchman	Galloway	Liverpool,	Sept. 27.
Tilly (s)	Main	Cochin,	Jan. 20.
Arab	Nacoda	Cochin,	Dec. 30.
Monmouthshire	Irvin	Liverpool,	Oct. 5.
F No. 11 (s)	Genders	London,	July 23.
Matilda and Gimonnette	Malsteed	Bushire,	Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.

26 Prince Frederick William	Campbell	Colombo.
Hydree	Crichton	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Zambia*, C. M. Malam, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Faire Allum*, B. F. Stafford, bound to Persian Gulf.

Ship *Windsor Castle*, Pryce, bound to London.

The ship *John J. Richardson*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 20th, steamer *Cashmere* and ship *City of Paris*.
DEPARTURES.—January 20th, ships *Newton* and *Anglesea*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,......... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES,............... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, two ROOMS in Medow Street, suitable for Offices. Apply to

G. R. WILSON.

6, Elphinstone Circle, 26th January 1866.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a very airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. Mavrogardato. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

26th January 1866.

FOR SALE, a first class double barrel GUN, by ALFRED CLAYTON (late Barnett), of Southampton; belonging to a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 250 (in case with every requisite). Apply to

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Ellen Stuart*, LYONS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain LYONS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Ellen Stuart*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Mary Stenhouse*, WOODMASS, Master, from London, are requested to send orders for delivery, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents of ship *Mary Stenhouse*.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION Co. (LIMITED.)
ફ્રીઅર લેનડ ઍનડ રીકલેમેશંન કુંપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF BOATS, TIMBER &c., LYING ON THE PROPERTY OF THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the above mentioned BOATS, logs of TIMBER, &c. be removed previous to SATURDAY the 3rd February next, they will be SOLD for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY BROOKE, General Manager,
Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
The Russian Advance.
Sir Bartle Frere's Speeches.
The Bar and the Attornies.
The New Indo-European Route.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
English and Continental News to 26th December.
The Viceroy's Private Secretary.
Bhootan affairs.
Cabool difficulties.
The Rana of Odeypore.
The Post Offices.
Cawnpore's Bread and Leather; &c., &c., &c.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
"	2	8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20	0	per Annum (in advance).
" " 2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ....Rs.	4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... "	0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon* will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JAN.—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday.................31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	27	Jupiter passes N of Mrcry.	6 37	5 49	8 2	8 3	25th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 00m. 53s. 7.
Sun.	28	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 36	5 50	9 6	9 34	
Mon.	29	Twilight ends at 6-29 P.M.	6 36	5 50	10 0	10 23	
Tues.	30	Charles I. beheaded.	6 36	5 51	10 45	11 6	
Wed	31	Full Moon at 1-20 A.M.	6 36	5 51	11 25	11 44	
Thurs.	1	Day breaks at 5-57 A.M.	6 36	5 52	—	0 3	
Fri.	2	Venus rises at 6-17 A. M.	6 35	5 53	0 20	0 37	

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place a MR. S. COMPTON'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill, on TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at nine o'clock.

JOHN G. WATTS, Captain, Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th January. 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 20
AGRA	Jan. 20	LAHORE	Jan. 17
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 19	LONDON	Dec. 26
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 20
BANGALORE	Jan. 20	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 20	MEERUT	Jan. 19
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 18
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 20
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 20	PUNJAUB	Jan. 17
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

THE subject of the organization of the Indian Army is, in consequence of the Bhootan disasters we see, beginning to attract attention at home, so much so that the *Times* has felt itself obliged to devote a leading article to the subject, in which it displays more than its usual ignorance of all relating to India. It is not our intention on this occasion to trace minutely all the absurdities in the *Times'* article, as that has been done very effectually already by the *Friend of India*, in a paper which we commend to the notice of all who are interested in the subject. Our object at present is to point out some remediable defects in the so-called new organization, in the faint hope that some steps may be taken towards a remedy.

Such being the task we have set ourselves, it does not come within our province to discuss the whole radical change that has taken place in the constitution of the native army, as that we fear has gone too far to be remediable. We have from the beginning exposed the falseness of the reasoning on which the change professed to be based. We have pointed out the absurdity of suddenly changing a regular into an irregular army by the summary process of depriving the regiments of nearly all their European officers. We have iterated and re-iterated the indisputable fact that the difference between the old regular and irregular regiments lay, not merely in the number of European officers present with both, but in the constituent elements of the regiments as well. We have again and again called the attention of the authorities to the fact, that the men of the old regular army have been accustomed to be led by men whom they know and in whom they have confidence, and that the fact of their being called irregulars would not change their natures. All, however, was in vain. The amalgamation rendered it advisable, or rather necessary, that the number of officers with native regiments should be very limited, inasmuch as the supply was all but cut off. Accordingly, by a process of reasoning highly calculated, we should say, to drive Mr. John Stuart Mill mad, it was argued that the irregular regiments, which had only three officers, remained staunch and did good service: the regular regiments, which had a complement of twenty-five officers, mutinied (in Bengal); therefore regiments should have six European officers for the future. Government seem to have been somewhat ashamed of their logical feat, for we have been lately informed that the new system is not "irregular." We have yet to learn what the proper title is by which it is to be designated.

It is too late in the day now to point out the inherent defects of the new system as it is now established—there is no retreat. The main point to be considered is, how to make the best of a bad job, how to make the men, as effective as the new system will admit of their being. With a view to the attainment of this end, we would suggest, in the first place, the advisability of being careful in the selection of recruits. Good material is more than ever necessary now. With a number of European officers present, a regiment composed even of non-fighting castes could be brought to do good service. Where there is but a small number of European officers present, the constituent elements of a regiment must be of a finer description, if it is to do anything better than police work. We have been sorry to learn that recruiting in Hindoostan has been prohibited, and we certainly are at a loss to comprehend the reason of the prohibition. It is true that the Bengal army which mutinied was composed in great part of such men; but on the other hand the Bombay army, which did *not* mutiny, had in its ranks numbers of such men who did first-rate service. The more varied the classes in a regiment are, the less chance is there of that regiment proving faithless. Such is the universal opinion, yet in spite of this universal acknowledgment, the recruiting-ground is narrowed. Any officer who has served with sepoys will assert without fear of contradiction that the Purdasee element is a most excellent one for a regiment, when not allowed to predominate. The men are clean, smart, and essentially soldierly and give a good tone to the other classes.

Another requisite for the improvement of the native army is to arm it better. The days of old brown Bess ought to be numbered even with sepoys. If the army is wanted to do any military work, it must be efficiently armed. That it is not so at present, the campaigns in Sittana and Bhootan prove amply to the satisfaction, we should imagine, of the most fanatical advocate of the old-fashioned musket. It is on the face of it bad economy to keep up a large body of workmen unable to do their work properly in consequence of the badness of the tools with which they are supplied.

All who really desire the efficiency of the native army would, if we are not mistaken, be glad to see less red-tape, and more power given to commanding officers. The sepoy is bewildered by heaps of regulations that he cannot possibly understand, and his respect for his commanding officer is diminished by seeing the latter hampered in every way and unable to do anything without reference. It is true a step has been taken lately towards entrusting the commandant of a regiment with more authority; but much yet remains to be done. The reason of the efficiency of the old irregular regiment is to be found in the fact, that the commanding officer was supreme and could punish, dismiss, or award without reference to higher authority. The new system is supposed to be modelled after the old irregular system, and it is strange that the really distinctive characteristics of the latter should be omitted in the copy. There is little doubt that one of the causes of the mutiny of the Bengal army, was the subversion of the authority of the officers commanding regiments, which had been gradually and effectually brought about. Are we never to learn wisdom from experience? it may be asked; and we fear the answer must be apparently not in India in this generation at least.

The following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

Some uneasiness is felt throughout India as to the state of the North Western Frontier, there being symptoms of restlessness among the wild tribes which our presence overawes in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. Life has long been unsafe, and robberies are matters of common occurrence on the Frontier. Were the robberies committed merely by straggling thieves, the evil might be overcome with comparative ease; but marauding and robbery are so much the general habits of the hill tribes, that the chronic disturbances along the Frontier, and especially at Peshawur, are difficult to compass or suppress. Rumours have been afloat for some time, of risings and more than usual turbulence among these fierce mountain caterans; and very determined acts of murder and spoliation have been pregnant of late, even within earshot of the garrison at Peshawur. Government took measures to quell some of the incipient troubles; and a Government telegram, published yesterday, reports that the small force which had been shot out into the unruly territory, had destroyed the three offending villages of the upper Loudkhar Valley. The head men are in confinement, and several of the Khans of other independent villages beyond the frontier, had apologised and returned money which had been stolen from the subjects of the British Government. Several independent chiefs refrained from expressing any sympathy with those who had thus suffered punishment. The force having accomplished its mission, has been broken up; but it still remains for Government to ensure the peace of the frontier and the safety of our frontier subjects, by establishing the most vigilant watch, by either the military or civil authorities, or both. One of the penalties of the conquest of wild and fiery tempered races of men, is the conversion of the governing power into a strong military and civil police.

The position of affairs in Bhootan is still very unsatisfactory, and we are upon the extreme verge of a renewal of the war. The two guns which were captured by the Tongso Penlow, and the restoration of which was stipulated for by the treaty, have not, at the date of latest advices, been returned, although they were then more than a week due. The non-restoration of the guns was reported by Colonel Bruce to the Indian Government, who, it is stated, instructed him to communicate the fact to the Deb Rajah and to enquire if the Deb Rajah required the assistance of the British forces, to reduce the refractory Tongso Penlow to submission and compliance with the treaty. The answer of the Bhootan Durbar has not yet been received. Meanwhile, Tongso Penlow has been actively making preparations to resist the advance of either the British or Bhootan forces; having built seven stockades in the Tongso road and placed 3,000 men in position of defence. The natives who were seized and taken prisoners by the Bhooteas about a year ago, have been delivered up. They have been treated with not a little severity, although not so harshly as might have been expected at the hands of savages. They were fastened to each other by ropes passing from the hands of one to the hands of another and also round their bodies to prevent them from escaping. In this manner they were kept at all kinds of hard labour, being in addition miserably fed and forced to eat food which deprived them of their caste. As the guns formed a specific stipulation of the treaty, the British Government has no alternative but to enforce their restoration if the Tongso does not voluntarily yield them up. It is evident that this Bhootan chief is not yet duly impressed with a sense of the military resources of the British Government. There is no reason to doubt that the Bhootan Government is anxious to comply with the terms of the treaty.

The Legislative Council of this Presidency has again resumed its sittings. Several old bills were forwarded a stage, and two or three new measures were introduced. A Bill for the prevention of gambling in certain places of the Presidency, was read a second time. Since this Bill was last before the Council, it has been in the hands of a Select Committee and undergone a very material alteration. In its original object, it was applicable to the whole Presidency, and in its remodelled shape, it is to be operative only within towns having a population of 5,000 inhabitants. A Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Foggo, for the purpose of placing all the ports of the Presidency, with the exception of Bombay, on the same footing with each other, and to amend certain other inconveniences to the coasting trade. Another Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons within the Presidency. The measure is a highly useful one, indeed imperatively necessary, as poisons are sold in the bazaars in the most unrestrained manner to any and every body, without stint or hindrance, and without a question being asked. The Bill is founded on the English Act, but one great obstacle, which any legislation on this subject has to encounter, is the want of an educated native class of chemists and druggists corresponding to that of the English apothecary. The measure establishes some safeguards, however, and thus far it will tend to diminish this discription of crimes.

The combination of the Attorneys of Bombay, the object of which was not to employ Mr. Anstey, on his return to the bar, was no idle rumour, some revelations having since last mail taken place regarding it in the High Court. Mr. Anstey made application to be allowed to appear in a case in which he had been employed by the party direct, and without the intervention of an attorney, as his client could find no attorney who would consent to employ him. The Court granted the application on condition of some proof being given that the suitor was unable to obtain an attorney willing to employ Mr. Anstey, and the case was adjourned for that purpose. When Mr. Anstey's client was examined, he stated that he had been to the leading European, and to one or two native, attorneys, and they had all refused to employ Mr. Anstey. Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, who was put into the witness-box by the learned counsel, stated that he went about among the attorneys on a Sunday, getting them to put their signature to an agreement not to employ Mr. Anstey. The Court, thereupon, allowed him to appear without the intervention of an attorney.

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of a Charitable Dispensary at Callian, which is being erected through the benevolence of a native gentleman, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, took place a few days ago. Besides adding another to the many memorials of native liberality already existing in Bombay, it is peculiar in this, that it marks an enlightened departure from one of the native customs, which in itself is as unmeaning, as it is often ruinous to the party who adheres to it. The custom is that of spending large sums of money on frivolous objects, and expensive ceremonies on the occasion of a marriage or death in a family. It says not a little for Mr. Munguldass's boldness to depart from the long sanctioned usages of his race, in a matter in which it is common for wealthy native gentlemen to betray a little pardonable ostentation; and it says much for his intelligence and philanthropy that he has preferred to erect and endow an institution, which is humane in its objects and whose utility is permanent. Similar institutions are much required in the Mofussil, and are, moreover, becoming highly appreciated by the natives of the interior, and we hope the good example set by Mr Munguldass will find numerous imitators. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the future dispensary was performed by Sir Bartle Frere.

Eight or ten days before the Christmas of 1858, a meeting of the European and native community of Bombay was held to resolve upon some permanent commemoration of the transfer of India from the East India Company to the Crown. The loyalty of both classes of the community, more exuberant at that moment from the memory of the recent and terrible events of the mutiny, took the form of a resolution to erect a museum, and to establish public gardens in connection with it. These were to be styled "The Victoria Museum and Gardens," the name of Her Majesty being given to them to mark more directly the loyalty and devotion of the inhabitants of Bombay to Her Majesty's rule. When the Prince Consort died, it was resolved to mark their respect for his character by combining his name with Her Majesty's in the title of the memorial erection, and it was accordingly resolved to designate it henceforth "The Victoria and Albert Museum." Since 1858, gardens have been laid out and a handsome edifice is being erected as a museum, but it has become necessary to make another application to the public for £6,000 or £8,000 to complete the latter, when it will be handed over to Government. A meeting has been accordingly held, presided over by the Governor, to resolve upon the collection of additional funds. The liberality of the native gentlemen of Bombay is proverbial, and we possess in this city too many proofs of their munificence to imagine that their interest in an undertaking which was commenced under circumstances so auspicious and memorable, will flag when it is on the very eve of completion. It is no idle ornament that has been projected to commemorate the fraternal union under the same sceptre of the two peoples, but one of high and lasting usefulness. Besides having merits of its own, therefore, on which substantially to rest, the peculiarities of the moment and the laudableness of the sentiment which gave it birth commend its claims with equal force as well to European residents in India as to natives themselves. Bombay is still rich, although in the transition of capital from old hands to new, there has been much individual suffering. The amount of money that is still required from the community is but a fraction of many single munificent gifts and donations which have been made by individual native gentlemen to charitable purposes; and the contribution now required to complete "The Victoria and Albert Museum" will be speedily forthcoming.

THE large annual fair at Gurrukota in the Saugor district, commenced on the 21st instant. This is a large cattle mart, and is expected to be unusually well attended this year. A religious fair takes place at the same time at Bandakpore, in the Dumoh district. The 7th Royal Fusiliers arrived at Saugor last week, relieving the 97th who marched for Ferozepore.

THE *Englishman*:—We learn by the *Arratoon Apcar*, which arrived from Hongkong this morning, (20th inst.) that the ship *Pride of the Ganges*, which had left Canton on the 8th ult., with emigrants for British Guiana, came into Hongkong harbour on the 1st instant, and made the following report:—When off Hainan, the coolies suddenly and unexpectedly rose, and killed the master and the purser. The officers fled to the cabin and shut themselves up; the crew seeking refuge in the rigging. A parley was called, which resulted in the coolies agreeing to spare the lives of the officers and crew, provided the ship was taken to the coast of Hainan. This was done, when all the coolies left the ship; after which the chief officer brought her to Hongkong.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We are sorry to hear that Mr. G. J. W. Hayward, late of the 79th Highlanders, and several other gentlemen, have been instructed to quit the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo, having visited them without due permission properly had and obtained for so doing.

THE same:—The Select Committee of the Viceregal Council to whom the Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of native converts to Christianity was referred, have spoken at last. Their Minute on the subject will be found under the head of "Official Papers," and we would call the attention of the public thereto. After acknowledging their obligations to the various criticisms on the Bill which have been sent in to them, the Committee proceed to inform the public, that they have consented to a very material alteration in the constitution of the Bill as it originally stood. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the enactment in question proposed to allow a native convert to re-marry, in the event of his heathen wife refusing to join him. But no provision was made for a dissolution of the tie between him and that heathen wife, previous to his forming a new one with a Christian lady; and it was against this, that the Clergy of the Church of England especially protested, inasmuch as it placed the convert in the position of a bigamist, and presented to the heathen a most unseemly an un-Christian spectacle. The Committee have acknowledged the validity of the objections advanced, and have hastened to supply the omission in question, by "providing for the dissolution of the former marriage in all cases where the petitioner obtains a decree permitting re-marriage." We are glad that this has been done, as we are aware of the omission having caused great scandal in a variety of quarters. In the next place the procedure in the case of female petitioners has been altered. As the difficulties attending compulsory private interviews where the convert is a female, are found to be insuperable, the male respondent is simply to be interrogated by the magistrate, and upon his reiterated refusal to live with his wife, a decree is to be made dissolving the marriage. Infant marriages are not to be touched by this Bill, the parties being left to select their own course, when they come of age, when the action of the magistrate will be regulated by the answer of the unconverted partner. The Committee have wisely determined that there shall be no appeals from any of the orders passed in a suit under the Bill. To clear away obstacles in the way of the poorer orders of the converts, the value of the stamp has been reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2. Roman Catholics and Mahomedans have been declared exempt from the operation of the Act; and female respondents, who would be excused from personal appearance in Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, are to be exclusively interrogated by Commissioners, who, at the discretion of the judge, may be composed either wholly of females, or of males and females together. Finally as regards the custody of the children, no express provision is to be made on the subject, the general law of India being left to decide all questions of guardianship, and of the right to custody of the persons of the children.

GOOLBURGAH.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

UNDER the management of the contractors, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, the railway works on the Sholapore extension are making rapid progress: the length of the line from Sholapore to Goolburgah is about 70¼ miles. The line passes through a very uninteresting country, for the most part arid and scantily cultivated. This, however, is compensated for to the traveller by the scenery of Goolburgah, the ancient capital of the Bahmaneh Empire, which is one of the five provinces added to the Kingdom of Delhi by Aurungzebe in A. D. 1512, on the decline of that dynasty.

The height of Goolburgah above the sea is nearly the same as Sholapore, being about 1,000 feet: its seasons are not subject to extremes of heat or cold, but its climate is dry. The want of rain during the past year has increased the prices of articles of food generally: there is, however, usually an annual fall of rain from 25 to 30 inches.

The general aspect of Goolburgah, viewed from a short distance, is exceedingly picturesque from the number of its shrines, minarets, and ruins. There is also a fort which contains the old palace of the kings, the Juma Musjid, as well as some remarkable wrought iron guns, the longest of which is 29 feet. These guns are formed of bars of iron longitudinally placed to form the bore and clamped with thick bands of iron, the whole welded together; the breaches are strengthened by an extra coil to a total of about two feet in diameter, the bore being about nine inches. Each gun is worked on a pivot, and is furnished with many large rings on each side to facilitate the directing of the fire of these cumbrous engines of warfare. There are other guns, amongst which there is one remarkable for its symmetry and beauty of its ornamentation: it has a rich inscription in Pharsee, and a somewhat curious basso relievo of two fishes forming a circle.

Goolburgah is now chiefly remarkable, with the natives, for containing the tomb of the Syad Bundah Nowaz, or *Slave Cherisher*, who lived in the fifteenth century, and whose memory is equally revered by Hindoos and Mahomedans as the tutelar saint of the Dekkan. An annual fair is held in honour of this saint. Within a few years past, however, this fair has been rivalled in importance by another held by the Hindoos at Bomanapoor, which is within the limits of the ancient city, and has aroused the sensitive feelings of the followers of the Prophet. On the last occasion fears were entertained of violence and bloodshed in consequence of the jealousy of the fanatic head of this religion.

On entering the precincts of the town of Goolburgah the visitor is at once struck by the general decay of what was once a magnificent city: on all sides there are signs of bygone splendour; but it is worthy of note that many of the tombs, especially those of the Bahmaneh kings, are still in a state of good preservation after a lapse of nearly four and a half centuries. The chief objects of interest are the tomb of the Bundeh Nowaz, alluded to above, the tombs of the seven kings, situated on the same sheet of water, with their surrounding groups of shrines and minarets, the fort with its tank and moats, the Eedgahs, the Chor-gumaz, and the Runchanee and other tombs, extending over an area of about six square miles.

The number of inhabitants are variously stated by the natives to be from twenty to forty thousand, but may be safely estimated at about twenty-five thousand, Hindoos and Mahomedans, distributed through the quarters called Bomanapoor, Gazipoor, Muktunpoora, and Shah or Burra Bazaar—the Hindoos slightly predominating.

There are but few shops, and there is very little external appearances of trade, the inhabitants go about armed with sword, shield, and matchlock, and a well filled kummerbund of daggers of quaint and curious patterns. There are no made-roads, and but few wheeled carriages, besides the small solid wheeled cart of the wuddars.

Now we may fairly hope that this once important city may be restored to somewhat of its former prestige in reaping the advantages of civilization about to be brought to its gates, it having been chosen as one of the most important railway stations on the main line from Bombay to Madras: it will also be the junction of the future branch line to Hyderabad: thus intimately linking the sister Presidencies and the capital of the Nizam's Dominions.

The ground on which the railway is being constructed has been made over by the Nizam to the British Government, and the station yard of Goolburgah will be fortified to protect the interests of the Company, and to form a rendezvous for travellers and railway employés in case of any disturbance occurring in the districts.

Golburgah was visited by an earthquake at 10 A. M. on the last day of the year, the direction of which appeared to be from the eastward; the shock was not severe: it was preceded and accompanied by a remarkable rumbling sound, somewhat resembling the passing of artillery over a hard road; it did no damage beyond bringing down some decayed walls, and what will be doubtless interesting to your scientific readers, is the fact that the thread in many of the weaver's looms were broken.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 13TH JANUARY, 4-42 P.M.

Fair Dhollera, 17½d., fair demand; market healthy, and a steady business doing.
Bengal Cotton 13½d.
Stock, 390,200 bales.
Consols, 87⅜.
Exchange on Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Calcutta and Madras, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.
Gold, £3 17s. 9½d. per oz.
Silver, 5s. 1½d. per oz.

The following amounts of specie were forwarded to Bombay by the Southampton steamer yesterday:—Silver, £430,000; Gold, £360,075.

A Chilian corvette has engaged, defeated, and captured a Spanish gun-boat off Papada, which was conveying despatches.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 25TH JAN., 5-59 P. M.

Lord Napier is expected to leave Marseilles on 28th February. Sir William Dennison leaves Madras on 27th March.

Western Cotton, Rs. 265.

NEGAPATAM, 26th Jan,

Steamer *India* from Madras signalled,

MADRAS, 26th Jan.

Mail Steamer *Bengal* from Calcutta in sight.

CALCUTTA, 26TH JANUARY.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 11-12.
Five per cent., Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-10. }

Exchange, 2s. 2d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 15s. to £1 10s.
Jute, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
Seeds, £1 17 6d to £2
Shirtings, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 9 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, unchanged.
Market for Twist, quiet.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Faculty of Law will meet in the Town Hall to-day at 4 P. M., and the Syndicate will meet at half-past 4 P. M.

THE departure of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Lord Clyde*, to Kurrachee, is postponed to Monday the 29th instant.

THE usual annual examination of candidates, for the office of Vakeel, will commence from Monday next, in the Appellate side of the High Court.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 20th inst. was 52 feet nine-tenths; that of the corresponding period last year 59 feet three-tenths.

MAILS will be closed for Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Formosa*, to-day, at 10 A. M.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Chief Justice Couch will sit in a division court this day to hear short causes. Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Westropp will sit together to hear appeals during the day.

WE understand that Mr. King is likely to be appointed Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad in room of Mr. Macpherson, who has been appointed Acting Session Judge of Hydrabad, Sind.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Director of Public Instruction, is about proceeding on his first tour of inspection of the Government schools through Guzerat; and it is supposed he will not return again to head-quarters till the beginning of the south west Monsoon.

THE Masonic Ball is fixed to come off on Friday the 16th February at the Town Hall. We understand that the arrangements already being made by the committee are of such nature as cannot fail in making the occasion more than usually attractive.

WE are in receipt of the Madras People's Almanac and Directory for 1866. It is neatly got up and has the advantage of imparting a good deal of information in a small space, which, with the very low price at which it is published, cannot fail to secure for it a large circulation.

MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY leaves by the outgoing mail steamer for Aden, to defend a prisoner, who is charged by the Political Agent, Colonel Merewether, with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Hormusjee is the first pleader who has been called upon to render his professional services out of India.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee, between 6 P. M. of the 25th and 6 P. M. of the 26th January: max. 5 hours 20 minutes; min. 1 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 22nd January.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per B. C. and R. S. N. Co's S.S. *Tilly*, Captain A. Main, from the Malabar Coast:—Captain and Mrs. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Hapecht; Mr. Steadman; Mr. Tates; Rev. and Mrs. Albrecht; Lieutenant Morrison; Lieutenant Adams; Ensign Watts; Captain Ellis; Captain Major; Mr. Rosarie; Mr. DeSilva; and Captain and Mrs. Stevenson.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and specially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

THE ship *Frenchman*, Captain Galloway, which arrived in our harbour yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on the 27th September last, and rounded the Cape on the 2nd December. She experienced very light winds throughout the passage. On the 17th November, in lat. 31° S. long. 28° W., spoke barque *Fugitive*, from London to New Zealand. Same day spoke ship *Sovereign of India*, bound east. On the 16th January spoke *Thomas Hamlin*, from Bombay to Liverpool, 300 miles south-west of Bombay.

WE have much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the "Asylum Press Almanac," from Madras, for 1866. It is got up in the usual excellent manner, and contains a vast amount of useful and interesting information, such as cannot fail to make it a highly useful book of reference to all classes of the community. As the profits of this work are devoted to a highly charitable purpose—for the benefit of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum—we sincerely hope that it will meet with a large circulation.

THE LATE SUPPOSED CASE OF MURDER.—The further inquiry on view of the body of Zackria Soomar was resumed at the Coroner's office on Thursday last. Although several witnesses were examined, not one of them stated as to when and how the deceased came by his death. The Jury returned the following verdict:—The Jury is of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence before it to say from what cause the deceased came by his death, as from the advanced state of decomposition the body was in, it was impossible to perform a *post mortem* examination.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., completed the investigation of a case in which Peelajee Morojee and Ambernath Janardhun were charged with using as genuine a forged note for Rs. 1,000; and Moola Vuckta was charged with having a forged note for Rs. 1,000 in his possession. The particulars of the case have already been published; but some additional evidence showed that the third prisoner had received the forged note in the way of trade, and he was accordingly discharged. The other prisoners were committed for trial.

FOR a short time yesterday, the Senior Magistrate was engaged in the investigation of a case of a rather peculiar nature. It appears that on the 5th of December last a party of Royal Artillery, under the command of Sergeant Major McCutchen, were engaged at Aden in removing an Armstrong gun from the road between the Post Office at Steamer Point to Ras Farshyne Battery. In descending a small hill, a gunner named Bratt, who was one of the men in charge of the limber, fell, and one of the wheels of the sling-waggon on which the gun was carried passed over his chest, and caused his death in about ten minutes afterwards. The Sergeant Major, who is highly respected in the corps, is in custody pending the investigation. The hearing was adjourned until Friday next, in order to enable the accused to procure legal assistance.

THE FORGERY CASE.—Goolabsing Buldeo and Balmookhun Luxamon were again placed at the bar of the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, charged with having forged a Government Bank-note for Rs. 1,000, and the evidence of the detective officers taken. It will be remembered, as reported the other day, that the forgery consisted in having partially altered a genuine note for 10 Rs. to one for a thousand; but the case is apparently so false and evidently a got up one, that Mr. Barton, who was present in Court, could not refrain from drawing His Worship's attention, *amicus curia*, to the fact of the alteration in the note not at all corresponding with the dies and stamps alleged to be found hidden under the fire-place in the prisoner's cook-room. However, His Worship, intends proceeding further into the investigation, as the prisoners have been remanded till Monday next.

AN appeal from a decree passed by Sir M. R. Sausse in the case of Ramlall Bhagheeruth vs. Purbhoodas Pranjeevundas, in favour of the plaintiff, was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Westropp. Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, appeared for Purbhoodass Pranjeevundass, the appellant; the Hon'ble Mr. White, with Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, for Ramlall Bhagheeruth, the respondent. Mr. Bayley commenced the argument on the appeal on the sitting of the court, and had not gone through a long array of authorities by the time the court rose at half-past 2 P. M. The learned gentleman resumed his argument on the sitting of the court again, and was followed by Mr. White, who addressed their Lordships for the respondent until the court rose after 5 P. M. Further consideration of the appeal will be resumed on Monday when their Lordships sit together.

THE Chinese fracas with the executive police after all ended in smoke yesterday when the cases came to be tried by the Mazagon police magistrate. Mr. Barton defended most of the prisoners captured on Sunday last; but the wretched and faulty manner in which the cases were sent up to the magistrate, and the unsatisfactory evidence that was obtainable as to the identification of a race of men so similar in physiognomy, enabled their counsel with the utmost ease to have all the charges against his clients dismissed. Three other cases, however, have been unavoidably postponed, as the prosecutors were in Hospital, and two others postponed till Friday next.

His Worship in dismissing the cases observed that, there was not the slightest doubt a very serious collision took place between the police and the Chinamen, in which the latter were the aggressors; but he was constrained to dismiss the cases, as in none of them was the identification of the prisoner or prisoners of that satisfactory nature as to ensure conviction.

THE following passengers will proceed on Monday by the P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Rangoon*, Captain McCulloch, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.

Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, Mr. E. Mackenzie.
Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

For Suez.

Mr. and Mrs. Mavrogardato, Mr. Edwards.

For Malta.

Dr. and Mrs. Gammie, Mr. J. W. Robertson.

For Marseilles.

Mrs. A. K. Forbes and 2 children, Mrs. Hudson,
Lieut. Birdwood and child,
Captain D. Thompson, R. E., and 2 children, " Chambers,
Mr. G. J. Rimington,
Major and Mrs. Preston.

For Southampton.

Mrs. Hammer and 3 children, Capt. Wilson and 2 children,
Mr. H. Cook,
" Hicks and 2 children, " W. Green,
Mr. George Richards, R. A.

JUST now there is a very great outcry for coin, coin. Bullion we have in plenty, yet there is a heavy monetary pressure caused solely by the scarcity of coin. The Mint we know is working extra, but it is utterly unable even with this extra work to keep pace with the daily requirements, not of Calcutta, but of the monetary circle of which the city is the centre. We would then ask, why the copper coinage cannot be stopped for a while, and why the copper mills cannot be made to supplement the regular coinage of silver? Is it true that the dies are defaced, or is it true that there are not sufficient dies?—*Hurkaru, Jan. 20.*

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the subjoined verbatim copy of a petition with which a native woman is wandering over the county. He adds that there is no imposture about the case, and hopes that Europeans will subscribe a sum, however small, for the maintenance of these poor people:—"To the Charitable.—The bearer hereof is one of five children born without tongues, the parents are aged, have neither feet, hands, or tongues, and incapable of helping themselves or their families. They were obliged to leave their native country in consequence of labouring under peculiar difficulty, and have since been subsisted on the charity of benevolent Europeans."—*Powla, January 25.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th of Jan. 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	43,074	5	5
Merchandize	47,906	4	4
Total...	90,980	9	9
Increase ..	35,292	2	5
Corresponding Week in Jan. 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	46,392	5	9
Merchandize	9,296	1	7
Total...	55,688	7	4

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH JAN.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

STEALING ROPE.—Ramjee Lalla, a Hindoo carpenter, was charged with stealing a piece of rope worth Rs. 6, the property of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., from the Apollo bonded warehouses.

The charge was proved; and His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one months' imprisonment.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 25th January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

The Bombay Trading and Banking Association vs. Narrondass Tapidass.

The Hon'ble Mr. White, with Mr. Howard, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, for the appellants.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the respondent.

Mr. White stated that this was an appeal from a decree of Mr. Anstey, dismissing a suit brought by the appellants to recover from the defendant Rs. 10,000 upon a native hoondie in the Guzeratee language, directed to the defendant, and which had been accepted by him. The hoondie was payable to bearer three months after sight, and had been discounted by the Bank in favour of one Purbhobhoy Nagurbhoy, who presented it at the Bank for that purpose. When offered by that man, the Bank sent the hoondie by their servant to get it accepted; he returned with it accepted by the defendant; and the Bank then discounted it. When it became due it was presented for payment, and payment being refused, this suit was brought. The issues settled in the case were two: 1. Whether the hoondie had been accepted by the defendant. The second issue was framed not upon an allegation in the plaint, but which the learned judge insisted should be introduced into the plaint, viz. whether the bill was duly presented for payment when it became payable. The judge, after hearing the witnesses for the plaintiff, and without calling upon the other side to address him, much less to produce evidence, stated that, in his opinion, the plaintiffs had failed to establish their case, and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Was it stated in what part of the case they failed?

Mr. White—The learned judge said they failed altogether.

Mr. Justice Couch.—Was the plaint amended by the learned judge himself?

Mr. White—It was amended by the order of the judge.

Mr. White continued to say that the framing of the issue by the judge threw considerable obstacle in the plaintiffs' case. Although they contended that there was no necessity to aver a due presentment for payment, the learned judge ruled that it was necessary; and the issue was framed by the judge himself, and he found that issue against the plaintiffs. They claimed to be the holders of the hoondie, and did not aver acceptance and presentment for payment.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Did the plaintiff deny the necessity of averring presentment in the plaint?

Mr. White—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Taylor remarked that was not quite so; the judge suggested it, and it was done.

Mr. White—My learned friend insisted upon that issue.

Mr. Justice Couch—There is the fact that, upon the defendant's written statement, due presentment for payment is not denied.

Mr. Taylor mentioned that the judge thought it to be his duty to raise the issue.

Mr. Justice Couch remarked that it did not appear to be according to the Code.

Mr. White said the issue raised by the judge merely threw an obstacle in the success of a meritorious case. A minute question was raised, whether the presentment ought to have been made on Monday or Saturday, or what are considered by Hindoos to be the days of grace, to which, the learned counsel hoped, this court would not attach any weight. The liability of the acceptor is complete the moment he accepts a bill, and presentment for payment is not necessary. Here there was a presentment, but the whole question turned on the point, whether it should have been on a Saturday or Sunday. The plaintiffs followed the English practice by presenting the bill on Saturday. The question before the Court below was strictly, whether they had made out sufficient case. The Bank paid the money; but the party, who got it, concealed everything in the hoondie from the Court, and the case seemed that to be of a party who was shirking his liabilities. [The learned counsel here read the hoondie to the Court.] It was drawn by Doolubdass Hurgovundas, at Broach, upon the defendant at Bombay. The endorsement was by Purbhobhoy Nagurbhoy and there was a memo, upon it "Shown to Narrondas Tapidas, 27th January 1865." The practice of the native merchants, when a hoondie is presented, is well known. The master tells the mehta or moonim to make an entry of the presentment in the books, or makes it himself or signs his name across the document. In this case, the defendant admitted sight, that it was shown to him. The judgment in this case, said the learned counsel, had caused some excitement and anxiety in the native mercantile community, because the usage among them was shaken by one single decision of the Court. The memo. on the hoondie was signed by a servant of the defendant; and it was extorted with some difficulty from Purbhobhoy Nagurbhoy an unwilling witness and a relative of the defendant, that the servant was the defendant's goomasta. The learned counsel contended that the goomasta would not have signed the memo. unless he believed he was authorized by his master, who was absent from the shop at the time; and in the absence of the master, who was not called to contradict the goomasta, or to question how he had the audacity to sign for him without his permission, the learnd judge ought to have held that there was a due presentment to the defendant. The Court below took from the commencement a view of the case adverse to the plaintiffs. The goomasta, by virtue of his inherent authority, put his signature to the bill. This was not a case, the learned counsel remarked, to be disposed of in the summary way it was. A *prima facie* case was made out for the plaintiffs, which made it incumbent on the defendant to call witnesses. The learned gentleman then read and commented on the evidence recorded in the Court below.

Mr. Howard, in addressing the Court on the same side with Mr. White, remarked that the written statement put in by the defendant was a discreditable document, and he wondered that no exception was made to it by the learned judge, who was always very severe with written statements in general. He examined the plaintiff's witnesses at considerable length and with considerable skill as if he was counsel for the defence. He seemed to have taken a strong view from the beginning, and the learned counsel argued that the judgment could not be allowed to stand. A *prima facie* case was made out for the plaintiffs, and yet the defendant was not called upon to prove his case.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Either Purbobhoy Nagurbhoy must have been practising a fraud upon the Bank, or he must have been perfectly satisfied that the bill had been properly presented and accepted by his nephew—the defendant.

Mr. Justice Couch—On what ground did the learned judge raise the issue?

Mr. Howard—I had not the advantage of being personally present although engaged in the case.

Mr. Taylor mentioned what he believed to be the circumstances under which the issue was raised.

Mr. Howard continued to argue that, when a person has accepted a bill so many days after sight, the mere efflux of time is sufficient notice to him. Presentment is not necessary after acceptance. Whatever fault there was in the original acceptance of the bill, it was cured by the subsequent endorsement by Dhirajram, the defendant's moonim. The learned counsel argued at some further length, and submitted that, to require a limited company like the plaintiffs, who carried on business according to English practice, to present their bills on Sunday, would be to completely upset the commercial usage of Bombay.

Mr. Taylor, in replying on behalf of the respondant, contended that it was not the fault of his client that the learned judge was of opinion it was not necessary to call evidence for the defence. His client was ready to go on, and the reply for the defendant was commenced, but not proceeded with. The witnesses for the plaintiffs did not give their evidence with the care they ought to have done, and some of them were fined several times.

Mr. Justice Westropp.—Your uncle was not fined, Mr. Taylor! (A laugh.)

Mr. Taylor thought that was the case—his client's uncle was not fined. He was understood to say that one of the witnesses was fined because he corroborated a former answer, and did not adhere to the contradictory answer he had made. (A laugh.) The learned counsel then read from the judge's notes to show that he (the learned judge) discredited the evidence for the plaintiffs and was of opinion that the fullest and clearest evidence had not been produced, as it was the plaintiffs' duty to have done. He referred to the cases cited at the bar, and cited *Dixon vs. Nuttal* (2 Taunton, p 323.) As the judge found it, the hoondie should have been presented on the due date, Sunday, which the defendant said he did not observe.

Mr. Justice Couch—Is the holder bound to present it on Sunday?

Mr. Taylor—The point, my Lord, is undecided either by Byles on Bills or any other authority.

Mr. Taylor further argued that the plaintiffs were bound to get the best evidence they could—why did they not do so? The proper evidence was not called to prove the contested signature of the goomasta. The learned counsel contended upon the authorities cited, that a bill of exchange is payable on the due date, neither before nor after. He then commented at some length upon the grounds of appeal.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the Court briefly the same side as Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Justice Couch—We cannot come to a satisfactory conclusion upon the first issue without further evidence. We must have the evidence of the attorney's clerk, and the moonim and mehta of the defendant. The parties may produce any further evidence on the first issue they may think fit, including the witnesses already called, if so advised. We make the order under section 355 of the Code. The costs of the first hearing and of the appeal to stand over until the additional evidence is taken.

Owing to the absence of some of the parties from Bombay, no day was fixed for taking the additional evidence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—26TH JAN.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Echachund Dansun vs. Chotabhoy Motichund.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs 1,000, for money advanced to the defendant by the plaintiff on different occasions.

Mr. Thacker, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defendant was a resident of Ahmedabad, and that a summons issued from this Court had been served upon him by the Nazir of Ahmedabad.

Tricum Hutteysing, a servant of the plaintiff's, proved the service of the summons upon the defendant.

The plaintiff proved his case, and a verdict for the full amount, with costs Rs. 30, was recorded in his favour.

Wittoba Khundapa vs. The G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Pandoorung appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Crawford represented the Company.

It appears that on the 7th November last, the plaintiff's agent at Jeyhoor delivered to the Company 52 dubbers of oil for conveyance by rail to Bombay. The plaintiff only received a portion of the goods, namely 23 dubbers, and he now sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 1,000, being the value of the dubbers non-delivered.

The plaintiff and his witnesses proved the case to the satisfaction of the Court, and a verdict for the amount claimed, with costs Rs. 30, was entered in his favour.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

"N. S." If you are sure of the fact you state in reference to the loan, you should direct the attention of the liquidators to it.

"PEARL" writes us a letter too long for insertion, on the subject of the municipal assessment of houses. He defends the highness of rents in Bombay on the principle of demand and supply, the demand for houses being so much greater than the supply, and the rent rising naturally in consequence. He alleges, however, in confirmation of statements by some of our previous correspondents, that landlords have been increasing their rents in consequence of the increase of the municipal assessment. He also blames the Commissioner for assessing houses beyond the amount of rent actually obtained, alluding probably to cases where houses are let at greatly reduced rents to friends. He urges the erection of additional houses in Bombay as the lasting cure to the evil of high rents.

SALUTARY CAUTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Caution! Tod Heatley's pints, (champagne, I mean,) are humbugs!! They don't fill more than a tumbler!!!

A DONE ONE.

WATERING THE ROADS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—To judge from the disgraceful manner in which the main road is watered, a person would imagine that the Municipal Commissioner was intent on exhausting the water contained in the Vehar Lake, and thereby proving the necessity for the existence of a second lake, and also resolved to expend on this road the amount estimated for watering all the roads in Bombay. Half the quantity of water would be sufficient; and watering in the evening is quite unnecessary, and involves a needless expense in scraping. With regard to this scraping process, it is carried to such an extent that the even surface has been scraped off the road, and the consequence is that driving along this road is very unpleasant, more especially if the vehicle happens to have stiff springs that won't yield to pressure. The foot-passengers, however, have the greatest cause to complain of the present road-watering system.

A. B.

26th January.

MEDICAL FEES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As some doubt appears to exist in the minds of Government medical officers and their patients, as to what patients are entitled to free attendance, and what classes should remunerate medical officers of Government for their services, I beg to send you the latest Order published by Government on the subject. The republication of this Order by you will be generally useful, and be a guide to many who are ignorant of the rules on this important matter.

"Bombay Government General Orders, page 446, No. 1061, of 1857.

"The following notification from the Home Department is published in General Orders:—

"In supercession of the notification of the 18th January 1856, it is hereby declared that all medical officers in the service of the Government are, as a general rule, entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously. An exception is made in the case of the families of military officers, staff or regimental, and of chaplains and assistant chaplains; but this exception does not include the families of commissioned military officers in civil employment.

"The amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of public servants shall be left in every case to private adjustment—and the conduct of any medical officer who makes a demand which, under the circumstances of the case, shall appear to the Government to be excessive, will be noticed as it deserves.

"(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
"Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Dept."

Some medical officers are in the habit of rejecting fees from all staff officers, whether on military or civil employment. Others do not ask and will not accept fees from any military officer, whatever, for attendance on his family. It appears to us that all officers of the public works, commissariat, bazaar, and all civil departments should pay medical fees for their families, and that all officers nominated by the Commander-in-Chief to appointments should be exempted.

TUPOS.

TUBACK v. MACLEOD AND SCHRIEBER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I wish you would kindly insert my reply to an anonymous letter appearing in to-day's edition of your paper and signed "An Eye-Witness," referring to my conduct in the above case. I have simply to say I deny the truthfulness of the assertions therein stated *in toto*, and I wonder that this self-appointed legal critic can expect his *ex parte* statements to be believed. This fictitious personage is evidently so far ashamed of his letter he has not the moral courage to attach his real name. Although under cover of an imaginary one, he has had the unwarrantable audacity to send for insertion an impudent, false, and insultingly scurrilous letter, in which he has the assurance to say, I impertinently asked the magistrate, &c. &c. I deny having impertinently asked him anything, and I feel certain he would not say so; but on the contrary, I pertinently desired him not to admit Mr. Thacker's evidence, which clearly had no right to have been received: and, although it was well known to every listener in Court, that I strongly objected to my learned friend on the other side making any statement, either directly or indirectly, to a letter which was only talked of, never proved to have been written or sent by my client or connected with him, and the subject matter of the dispute; yet, notwithstanding my objections, no notice was taken of them in the report, although they formed a material part of my case. And again, when the opposing counsel made the uncalled for remark—asking the Court if it had ever heard such a proposition from a Barrister, no notice whatever is taken to my reply, that it was quite immaterial to consider whether the proposition had ever been made previously; but I then insisted upon making it, until privity was proved to exist between the latter and my client: at the same time stating distinctly, the Court had no right to admit evidence of its contents. I also said if persons, whether buggywallas or not, chose to rush recklessly about the streets at night in buggies without lamps, they must expect intemperate words to be applied to them; and I never maintained that any person had a right to abuse a buggywalla or any one else.

And as to this alias, this counterfeit, "Eye-Witness," whose opinion as to what is to my advantage or otherwise I utterly contemn, if the readers of your paper had had the benefit of his name, they would immediately have appreciated the valueness* of his opinion as to whether I conducted my client's case satisfactorily; and I will now assure the writer, I shall require his name, whoever he may be, before I condescend to notice another of these anonymous, mean, and grossly opprobrious attacks, which certainly is a bad specimen of his delicate taste. And as to putting my client in the witness-box, I should have assuredly done so had be been a competent one. Had this mighty Censor consulted any legal tyro he would have found the magistrate had no power to put my client there, as he was neither competent or compelable to give evidence for or against himself.—Yours &c.

FRED. J. BARNARD.

26th January.

[* Mr. Barnard has complained so grievously that our Reporter has exercised a very unsound discretion in his ample (though abridged) report of this case, that it is only proper to apprize our readers that Mr. Barnard is himself responsible for the word to which we have affixed the asterisk. He has assured us that he means "valueness" (whatever that may be) not value or valuelessness.—ED. B. G.]

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

RAJCOTE, 22ND JANUARY.

THE paucity of news in this retired place, which seems to be out of both the native and European world, has prevented me from writing to you for some time, and, now that I do, has caused me to compress into one letter the events of a slightly extended period.

The great event of the last few days is the advent of General Tapp, and the consequent parades, &c. The day before yesterday we had a "firing parade" of the 16th N. I. It is supposed that the General is not quite satisfied with this gallant corps, though he did not apply to it exactly the same harsh words General le Marchant used in reference to the Madras regiments. The manner in which the regiment formed line and marched past in quick time was good, the volley-firing respectable, but the slow march, the file-firing, and the skirmishing were—well, we won't say what.

A short time ago an officer of the Artillery was fined Rs. 5 by the Assistant Political Agent, for the gallant act of kicking a Bungee woman, whose occupation had offended his olfactory nerves.

Still further back, some scoundrel had betaken himself to the pastime of poisoning dogs, to his own pleasure and the owner's pain. A black terrier belonging to the chaplain, and, I believe, some dogs of Dr. Burrowes, and Mr. Braganza, fell victims to this nefarious practice. A fine spaniel, the property of Mr. Hewett, narrowly escaped the same fate. Doubtless, at times, the destruction of a few dogs is desirable; but surely, the gun, in the use of which discrimination can be exercised, is preferable to the wholesale slaughter occasioned by this reckless and cowardly expedient.

The Wagheer war drags its slow length along. It may be here proper to remark, that the real complaint, not only of the Wagheers, but of other subjects of the Gaekwar, is the manner in which the latter has increased all taxes of late years.

The weather is fine, not too warm, not too cold, and having nothing further to say, I beg to make my salaam.

P. S.—The Post Office here appears to have changed slightly for the better. Since the departure of Mr. DeSilva, Mr. Manisty appears to have inaugurated a reform. But a new official, whose name I do not yet know, will, it is rumoured, supersede the latter.

NEEMUCH, 22ND JANUARY.

YOUR Bombay folks have been so busy lately abusing everything in and about Neemuch, that it is time to try and persuade you,—difficult though the task may be,—that our little station is not so black as it has been painted. To begin with: we flatter ourselves that it would be no easy matter to find a prettier or neater little cantonment amongst all your boasted fine stations near the Presidency town. Our houses are better built, larger, and consequently cooler than those mis-begotten edifices you erroneously call bungalows in the Deccan; our roads are clean swept every morning; our bazaars are pictures of neatness in comparison with those of many more favourite stations; our native population, too, are kept in better order, and do acknowledge the presence of a European something after the manner of former times. We have our Bandstand, our scandal point, gymkhana and plunge-baths; picnics and shooting excursions are frequent, and notwithstanding our limited numbers, we manage to enjoy life quite as well, if not better, than those who consider themselves lucky dogs to be well out of Neemuch.

We are gradually recovering from the Christmas gaieties which lasted over a fortnight. First, there was the grand business at Oodeypore, to which place "all the world and his wife" went; dances, dinners, and theatricals passed the time pleasantly enough, every one was in good spirits, and on their return to Neemuch nothing would suffice but another round of dances and dinners. Fancy, three balls in one week in that (so called) deserted and condemned hole,—Neemuch! The fact of the matter is, that we all pull well together, we have no *cliques*, no scandals, no squabbles, a nice climate, and plenty to do; so if we are not "*khoosh*" we can only blame ourselves.

Our little force has just undergone a change. The F/18 (Armstrongs) marched in on the 10th, accompanied by two companies of the 33rd. The battery relieved the D/18 which left on the morning of the 12th for Poona, after a stay of some years in these parts. The D/18 were great favourites in the station, and are undoubtedly missed. What two companies of the 33rd can want up here is a mystery to us all. Surely, it can never be the intention of Government to send head quarters to Paunchgunny, a detachment to Mander Deo, and another to Neemuch! Perhaps the remainder of the regiment will come up when the barracks are ready; as for ourselves we shall be only too glad to have amongst us a regiment which has earned such a good name for itself in Poona. The authorities, with their usual sagacity, have made a pretty blunder with regard to the battery they have sent up. As far back as August last, it was settled that the Armstrongs were to be sent to Neemuch, yet, on the arrival of the battery here, it was discovered that there was positively no ammunition, implements, or small stores for them in the arsenal, so that beyond what they carry in their own waggons, they have no supplies to draw upon. Moreover, I am credibly informed that these supplies are only now being packed in Bombay for despatch, so when they will arrive here, goodness only knows. In case of a row, a pretty plight we should be in.

The position for the new barracks having been decided upon, the materials are being collected, and the buildings will, I hear, be commenced immediately. The ground is on a rise, to the westward of the camp and facing the fort,—a place, where in the mutinies a few Europeans and a native regiment held out successfully against the rebels. The infantry barracks will be built first, as those at present in use are badly situated in a hollow and on the wrong side of the ridge, the soil on which they stand is also bad in a sanitary point of view, and they are bad with it instead of being raised on the new plan.

It appears that the natives in this part of the world are just as partial to children's ornaments, as they are in Bombay. About three months ago, a small girl was knocked on the head, robbed, and pitched into a well. A native woman was arrested on suspicion, and the ornaments were found in her possession. She has, however, just been acquitted of the murder, but detained a prisoner as a *particeps criminis*, in some way or other. Take another deed of violence: a Brahmin bathing was slashed and cut about in a horrible manner with his own sword, and I have not yet heard that the parties concerned have been caught.

What nice rows you have in the Cathedral every Christmas now; how edifying it must be to the congregation; how gratifying to those who are ever watching for an opportunity to rush into print, and discuss, not calmly, but violently the various points of difference, which will, it is not presumptious to say, never be settled till the end of Time. Lastly, how thankful the Editors of some papers I could name, must feel to all parties concerned for helping them, in these dull times, to column after column of local scandal and gossip.

BUNNOO, 3RD JANUARY.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab passed through the Bunnoo district the week before Christmas. He was received on his entrance into this "garden of the Derajat" by upwards of 160 chiefs and maliks. They subsequently had the honour of being presented to him in Durbar held near the town of Dhuleepnugger—thus named by its founder Major Edwardes in honour of the *then* heir-apparent Dhuleep Sing—or as it is commonly called Bunnoo. Here were assembled the loyal, well dressed Khans of Esankhail, who during the Mooltan campaign, and afterwards in the mutinies, were always on the side of the British with their Resallahs of Horse. There were the fine, manly maliks of Murwut, with their noble bearing, the Awans and Meeanas of Meeanwallee, and the unsophisticated Wuzeeries who held out their rough hands to the Lord Sahib according to their native custom, and were delighted to find them heartily shaken, indeed his kind and affable manner won all hearts. A short account of the services and position of every chief and tribe was given by the Deputy Commissioner as each was presented, and additional interest was given to the occasion by the presentation of six sunuds to those of the principal maliks who had distinguished themselves in promoting education. Eight hundred youths—the majority of them young Pathans—may now be seen in the 32 schools of the district, while a beginning has been made towards promoting female education.

On the 23rd His Honour and a large party ascended to the summit of the Derajat Sanitarium, Shaik Boodeen, whence at this season of the year a magnificent view of the great "Takt-i-Sooliman," and other snowy heights, can be obtained. On the 26th the camp and escort of 5th Punjab Cavalry, with No. 1 Punjab Battery, left the Paigoo Pass for Dera Ishmail Khan. Considering the predatory habits of the border tribes and the proximity of the camp to the Hills from Kohat to Dera Ishmail Khan, a distance of 180 miles, it is gratifying to record that not a robbery occurred, while everywhere the most loyal good feeling was exhibited. The Lieutenant Governor's imposing retinue of elephants, camels, carriages and horsemen, will not soon be forgotten by the many thousands who have witnessed his progress along this frontier.

Such pageants are of much political value amongst a *semi-barbarous* race. They are made to feel that though on the very confines of our territories, their welfare is still dear to their rulers. Since 1851, when the Marquis of Dalhousie held a Durbar at Kalabagh, no Lieutenant Governor or Governor General has visited the Derajat *in state*. Sir Robert Montgomery paid only flying visits to the frontier stations, travelling in his camel carriage from 50 to 80 miles a day. His last tour was in 1861, but in 1863 he traversed the whole of the Salt Range, from east to west, carefully examining the coal beds and salt mines, and visiting the new port of the upper Indus, Makkud, on his return northwards.—*Correspondent of the Friend of India.*

BENGAL.

WE published yesterday a correspondence between the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce and the Post Master of Calcutta, relative to an after-packet being despatched by the steamer *Bengal*. The reason given for the non-despatch of an after-packet is conclusive enough but why cannot the steamer be detained twenty-four hours? Considering the manner in which the public have lately been treated in the matter of mails and after-packets, by Government, P. & O. Company, and Post Office, the detention of the steamer would not be too liberal a concession to the wants of the commercial community. It is true that mercantile newspaper, and other correspondents, to whom the matter is of some consequence, can avail themselves of the Bombay express, which leaves on the 23rd. But this is an expensive and uncertain alternative, which ought not to be forced upon them, if there are no good reasons against detaining the *Bengal* for twenty-four hours.—*Englishman, Jan. 20.*

THE SONS OF THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.—Colonel Herbert and three sons of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal will, it is anticipated, arrive in Calcutta from England about the end of March next.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 20.*

BURNING GHATS.—We are glad to learn that Rs. 10,000, the last instalment of Rs. 35,000 which was to be raised by the Hindoo community for the purpose of effecting improvements in their Burning Ghats, has been paid into the office of the Justices.—*Id.*

TIGERS.—Government has sanctioned the payment of a reward of Rs. 20 per head, for the destruction of tigers in North Cachar, subject to a report on the results of the measure at the end of a year. This sanction is the result of a representation made by the Commissioner of the district that the ravages of tigers in the division of North Cachar are growing very serious, as many as twenty persons having been killed in 1864 and eleven during the first seven months of 1865.—*Id.*

THE fine tug steamer *Paris* has been chartered by the young Rajah of Bhurtpore to convey himself and suit to the shrine of Juggernath. She left yesterday morning.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 20.*

THE High Court has fixed the standard of examination of candidates for the office of Pleader in the Mofussil Courts. Amongst the books fixed, there are some treatises on English Law. We shall have something to say about the examination when the circular comes out.—*Id.*

WE learn that the Native Deputy Collector of Pooree, has been suspended by Government for mixing himself up in an unpopular and illegitimate trade in rice, and employing for the purpose his Government paid Chuprassees. It is said also that he used his official influence to further his business, and borrowed money from various residents in Pooree within his official jurisdiction, thereby infringing the regulations of the service. The Deputy Collector has, at the same time, been directed to submit a detailed explanation of the charges against him.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

THE following is the latest from the Bhootan Dooars, dated camp Tubzee, near Buxa, January 12th:—

"Here it is bitterly cold, with frequent rain, and the snow on the neighbouring hills lying quite low down, and only a few miles from us. Although, as we hear, a splendid treaty with the Bhootanese has been made, we are still hard at work on the road to Murdoom, some seven miles from Tubzee. Hard work this roadmaking business, for officers, who have to go long distances every morning from their tents or huts, and receive no pay for the fag; whilst they see native officers, with working parties alongside of them, liberally paid for the *extra* work. However I suppose it's all right; and if we could only get away to-morrow from this miserable business, we would all willingly make Government a present of our past labours and miseries. The big staff officers are all gone or going; and I suppose that many of them have already turned up in Calcutta. Tongsoo Penlow keeps in his stronghold, and won't come near us; and I don't suppose that we are going near him."—*Englishman, January 20.*

OUDH.

LUCKNOW, we trust, is at length for ever rid of the lunatic Remmington, who for months past caused much trouble and annoyance to both the civil and military authorities of this station. The insane was sent on Wednesday last to the Presidency, in charge of Inspector Bonner, a Head Constable, and three Constables.—*Oudh Gazette, Jan. 20.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are informed that a woman, named Rookmoonia, died in the City Hospital on the 15th from tetanus, caused by wounds inflicted on her with a chopper, by Mussumut Moonia, on the 1st January. Mussumut Moonia has been committed to the Sessions, tried and sentenced to transportation for life. The cause of quarrel was apparently some trinkets pledged by Mussumut Moonia to Mussumut Rookmoonia. Mussumut Moonia absconded, but was apprehended at a village about twenty miles from Lucknow.—*Oudh Gazette, Jan. 20.*

WE are not surprised when we hear of men who were in the Bailey Guard paying a short visit to Lucknow, some in all probability for the last time to look at a place in which they endured so much, and from which their bravery, perseverance, and the will of Providence, mercifully delivered them after five months of extreme suffering and privation. We have just had a remarkable instance of this nature. Major General Grey, who came here on a short visit, left yesterday morning for Cawnpore, *en route* to Old England, whence he departed some fifty-four years ago, and who has remained during that long period uninterruptedly in this country. This speaks favourably we think both for the constitution of the General and the climate.—*Id.*

THE Commissary General has received instructions from Government for the introduction throughout this Presidency from the commencement of the new official year, (1st May next,) of the agency system for the supply of meat to the troops, which has been carried out with such advantage to the soldier, and to the state at certain stations in this Presidency.

The contract system for the supply of meat to the troops in India, has always been a profitable business to those who were fortunate enough to get contracts under it; the number however, of those individuals, was always small, for the meat contracts throughout this Presidency were never held by more than two, or three wealthy natives, who made it a rule to tender for contracts at most exorbitant rates, and always succeeded in gaining their point by keeping their less wealthy brethren from entering the field, in which gold mines were so near the surface, and from which their great influence over intruders sprung. Still this never effected the soldier much, as meat of good quality, of the description termed "grass fed," was invariably exacted by the Commissariat Department; yet, the Government never appeared to notice the "gold diggers" working in concert to keep the mines within their grasp till lately, when it was ordered, that two or three stations should try the agency system experimentally, and it was soon discovered that very superior meat could be supplied to the troops at nearly half the prevailing prices by contracts; hence the origin of the present orders of Government for the introduction of the agency system throughout the Bengal Presidency.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 20.)

THE Council met at Government House, on Friday, the 19th January, 1866.

PRESENT.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine; the Hon'ble W. Grey; the Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.; the Hon'ble J. N. Bullen; the Hon'ble Maharaja Vijayarama Gajapati, Raj Bahadur of Vizianagram; the Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal Bahadur; the Hon'ble W. Muir; the Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan, and the Hon'ble D. Cowie.

RE-MARRIAGE OF NATIVE CONVERTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the Re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.

BURMESE RECORDERS' COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XXI. of 1863 (to constitute Recorders' Courts for the towns of Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, in British Burmah, and to establish Courts of Small Causes in the said towns.)

CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief asked permission to be allowed to correct an error into which he fell in the debate in the Currency Act Amendment Bill. He had stated in the course of his argument that the note circulation in the outer circles did not reach seven lakhs of rupees. It was shown by the return, which he imagined himself to be quoting correctly, that the notes at the several circles of Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Kurrachee, Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam did, in fact, exceed a crore of rupees He fell into his mistake in consequence of having misread a column of figures, and further from his disuse of the denomination of pounds sterling, in short, he mistook a return made out in pounds for one of rupees. He did not think in the face of the fact stated by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey in the course of the debate, and of the alleged specie circulation of 100 millions of money in India, that the argument maintained by His Right Hon'ble friend or himself was at all affected by the fact of whether the circulation alluded to was ten lakhs or a crore of rupees, as in either case it was utterly disproportionate to the means of a proper local circulation of 150 millions of people. But his statement having been made publicly on the authority of the return, it was right that it should be corrected as publicly. He would further suggest that the return should be printed in the abstract of the proceedings of to-day.

DUTCH ENCROACHMENT IN SUMATRA.

(From the Moulmein Advertiser, Jan. 9.)

THESE aggressions, commercial and political, so calculated to have an adverse effect on the several trading interests of the Straits Settlements, have for some months past formed the theme of discussion in the local journals of those dependencies. Fortified as those places were by treaty, protective of their commercial rights, they have, very naturally winced, under the wanton and thoroughly illegal trespass and wrong, commited by the Dutch on a people with whom the inhabitants of the Straits Archipelago have been for years and years on terms of a cordial trading alliance. We are accordingly right happy to notice, in one of our latest Singapore papers, that our friends at Pinang have brought their murmurings to a close, and have unanimously screwed themselves into a lawful remonstrance in respect of their wrongs, in the shape of a memorial to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at home. This is an exceedingly clear and comprehensive document, and seems to make out as strong a case as, it strikes us, it is capable of doing under the circumstance, and the medium position the appeal holds in the matter. And we much regret that its great length precludes our having the ability to insert it in tack in our limited columns. We are constrained, therefore, to summarize its leading points, and thus, at least, make the reader in some degree acquainted with Pinang views on the subject.

Well then—the Memorial opens with a preamble setting forth that the most important part of Pinang trade, since the establishment of the Colony, has been with the principal Pepper ports of north-eastern Sumatra. This trade has gone on gradually increasing until it had reached the annual value of £670,000—being in imports £225,145, and £445,855 in exports. This is rather too estimable an amount of commerce, for a not large colony to have unjustly, and against treaty-right, interfered with—and in this our Pinang friends' opinion may be considered formed on most correct deductions, as we fancy all will consider, except the Mynheers against whom they complain.

It is next urged by the memorialists that this trade has always been recognized by the Indian and Home Governments, on which account it had been "an avowed" policy to support the Malay chiefs in their independence adding, "with Acheen we have had treaties of amity for more than two centuries."

It is further complained that a series of harass and aggression have been at intervals carried on under the auspices, if not the open orders, of the Indo Netherlands Government, against certain states—until in 1862, the said Government openly seized those, declaring them independent of Acheen and subject to the Netherlands Government; and raising the duty tariff on British trade with them very considerably—double when cargoes are on British bottoms to what they are on Dutch ones. This grievance is distinctly pointed out in an express para: as follows:—

"By the imposition of heavy differential duties, and the extention of this system of monopolies to such articles as Pepper, the Dutch Government will have it in its power to destroy the most valuable portion of the trade of Pinang and Singapore with the East and North Coasts of Sumatra, and to divert to Holland the exports from these countries, the greater part of which has, for three quarters of a century, been collected at British ports in the Straits, to be thence carried to Great Britain in British ships."

And lastly it is shown by some appendices attached to the Memorial, that not only has increased taxation on trade followed Dutch annexation, but that vexatious differential duties, and injurious trading monopolies have been instituted and consolidated. On these latter points it is also observed, "that both differential duties and monopolies are clearly opposed to the letter as well as spirit of the Treaty of 1824" on which account the memorialists most particularly plead for consideration and redress.

SHADOWS OF THE OLD BOOKSELLERS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 16.)

So much has been written about the lives of men of letters that nobody will grudge the booksellers their turn; especially when the writer who undertakes to do them justice is a worthy representative of one class living in friendly sympathy with the other. Mr. Knight has employed himself in this field before. He is the author of a "Life of Caxton"—an eminently readable book, though disfigured by that peculiarly *un*-philosophical radicalism which delights to show that the Plantagenets did not anticipate the discoveries of Adam Smith, and which was strangely out of place in the biography of a man whose writings show him to have been as thoroughly feudal in feeling as Froissart. There is a little of the same spirit in the later work under review. Mr. Knight cannot sketch the career of Dunton without having a side hit at the political writings of Swift. He calls them "the dirtiest offices that a great intellect ever stooped to;" apparently forgetting that their chief object was to prepare the public mind for the peace of Utrecht—a treaty approved of even by Lord Macaulay. Again, he is particuarly hard on the headmaster of Rugby for his treatment of Cave, though he is obliged to tell us that the "tyrannical pedagogue" entertained the intention of breeding him for Oxford. Slight touches of this kind, and an occasional way of talking as if to sell cheap books to a large public instead of dear books to a small one was an act of heroic virtue and unusual patriotism, somewhat disfigure Mr. Knight's pages. But, on the whole, they are very agreeable. Mr. Knight is one of the gossipping writers of whom Leigh Hunt was the best modern representative—men who pick out characteristic anecdotes, and tell them with an off-hand but not inelegant ease, and who when they do their work skilfully contrive to produce likenesses of characters bearing the same relation to great biographies that the sketches of Leech do to the portraits of Vandyke. The power is as rare as higher kinds of power, which is proved by the number of men who attempt it, and who only execute it with slovenliness, or clumsiness, or vulgarity.

The separation of the different classes who now combine to produce and sell books into authors, printers, publishers, &c., was a slow and gradual process. The first printers were not only booksellers, but scholars. The best of the early commentators on Cicero, Paulus Manutius, was a printer, and Froben, the printer of Erasmus at Basle, was his intimate associate, was present at his deathbed, and acted as his executor. Mr. Knight does not go back so far. He does not even go back to such men as Butter of the times of Elizabeth and James. He begins with Guy, whose name is preserved by his famous hospital, and who died in 1724, and comes down, through the period of Dunton, the Tonsons, and Lintott, to the period of Millar, Cadell, and Strahan. We are, therefore, entirely in the atmosphere of that eighteenth century story-telling which has lately been so fashionable. It is curious to see from what humble beginnings the great publishing business rose. Jacob Tonson, Dryden's bookseller, was the son of a barber-surgeon, who bled and shaved, and after passing through his apprenticeship, set up a book-shop under the sign of the "Judge's Head," in Chancery-lane. In those days the author and his publisher met to discuss business at taverns. If it was a small affair they took "a whet"—if it was of any magnitude they took a dinner over it. Jacob Tonson brought out Dryden's "Absalom and Ahithophel," his "Fables," and his immortal Ode. He was afterwards secretary of the Kit Cat Club, and founded a family, one member of which, long after his day, was in Parliament. The "two left legs" for which Jacob was famous carried him well on in the world. That he rose by honest industry and sagacity, and was capable of liberal acts, Mr. Knight rightly believes. But why ignore the good old story that one day when Bolingbroke was visiting Dryden, and heard another person enter the house, the poet said to the nobleman, "This is Tonson. You will take care not to depart before he goes away, for I have not completed the sheet which I promised him; and if you leave me unprotected I must suffer all the rudeness to which his resentment can prompt his tongue." Bolingbroke told this incident to Dr. King, who told it to Dr. Johnson; and it shows that there was a twist in "old Jacob's" temper as in his legs.

Booksellers and authors are remembered together in history. If Tonson is known because he associated with Dryden Lintott is known because he associated with Pope. One never wearies of Pope's account of Lintott's way of managing the critics:—"A lone man that looked like a good scholar came into his shop, and turning over the Homer, shook his head, shrugged up his shoulders, and pished at every word of it. 'Mr. Lintott,' he said, 'I am very sorry you should be at the expense of this great book; I am really concerned on your account.' Mrs. Lintott calls to dinner. The critic is invited to eat a piece of beef with a slice of pudding. 'Mr. Lintott, I do not say but Mr. Pope, if he would condescend to advise with men of learning'—'Sir, the pudding is upon the table if you please to go in.' My critic complies; he comes to a taste of your poetry, and tells me in the same breath that the book is commendable and the pudding excellent." Pope quarrelled afterwards with the man whose beef and pudding had been thus expended in their common cause, and took his usual revenge by putting him in the "Dunciad," along with Curll and Osborne. This was the Osborne whom Johnson knocked down with a folio Greek Testament, on the principle, we suppose, that the better the book the better the deed. "Sir, he was impertinent, and I beat him," was the Doctor's laconic narrative of the incident. Osborne told it everywhere, as if—which would not have been unreasonable—he had been proud of it. He was perpetually relating how, in Macaulay's words, "he had been knocked down by the huge fellow whom he had hired to puff the Harleian Library." With the era of the "Dunciads" the era of the Curlls and Osbornes passed away; or if they survived, they were no longer brought into contact with writers of the stamp of Pope and Johnson. The most sordid and ignoble of their successors was perhaps Griffiths, the hard task-master of Goldsmith. Their relations can be best imagined by supposing Ariel to have been at the bidding of Caliban.

Of the booksellers who have also been authors within the period embraced by Mr. Knight, only Richardson holds a high place. There is nothing remarkable in his sketch of the author of "Pamela," the course of whose simple and kindly but somewhat petty life is familiar to all. He should not have forgotten to mention that Richardson more than once took Johnson out of the hands of the bailiffs; and he might have added to his instances of the devotion shown to his memory by French writers, that one of the first things which Madame de Stael did on arriving at her hotel in London was to ask the waiter "where was Richardson's grave?" The chapter on Dodsley deals with somewhat less hackneyed material, and does justice to a very worthy fellow who, beginning life as a footman, was never either ashamed of the rank which he had quitted or arrogant in that which he attained. The remaining "Shadows" are those of men who were of little more interest to the general world than any other prosperous and reputable tradesmen. The very changes which made the business more steadily lucrative and considerable rubbed away the colour and comedy of earlier days. But even the business history of "the trade" throws some light on the general history of literature; and both aspects of it—the matter of fact and the picturesque—are brought pleasantly before us in Mr. Knight's little volume.

AMERICA AFTER THE WAR.

THE visitor from the old country, who returns to the United States of America after an absence of four or five years, is almost as much surprised at the astonishing progress made during the interval, as the stranger on his first arrival is surprised by the extraordinary energy, vitality, and advancement of this great nation. While you mix with a people speaking your own language, and proceeding from the same stock, your eye and ear tell you that you are in another land. It appears that all who have written about America and the Americans—from Trollope and Dickens downwards—have made the great mistake of viewing every thing and every person from a British standpoint, and of setting up an old country standard by which to try both the people and their peculiarities. But Americans have a right to be tried and judged according to their own merits as a comparatively new, but great nation, quite capable of having a standard of language, and manners and customs of their own. It is very easy, on going into any country, to turn into ridicule everything which does not conform with preconceived ideas; but it would be as easy to do this in England as in America. It is true that the intonation, pronunciation, and mode of expression, differ from ours; but so far as regards the educated classes, we find in them nothing unpleasant, nothing approaching to vulgarity. The language of Sam Slick, Artemus Ward, and the Biglow Papers, is no more the language of Americans than the language of the peasantry of Somersetshire and Yorkshire is that of the English nation. In speech, as well as in action, an American goes straight to the point: his expressions are quaint, terse, emphatic; he has no time to waste words; but his meaning can never be misunderstood. If you ask for a merchant's office, you are told it is at 42 Pine or 88 Wall; and the shoeblack invites you to have your boots cleaned, not by our usual phrase about blacking them, but shortly, "Shine your boots, Sir?"

Although the language used here is similar to our own, the moment you land everything proclaims that you are in a strange country. Even in the older cities there are wooden houses of all sorts and sizes, from the small hut of the artisan, to the large and comfortable dwelling of the rich merchant; but brick and stone are now more frequently used, and pavement is gradually replacing the wooden pathway which at first skirted the streets.

Boston, more than any other city of the Union, resembles an English town, in its narrow and crooked streets, while Faneuil Hall and the old State-House are venerable memorials of the past, which we trust may not soon be removed. The more modern portions contain elegant houses and stores, which can quite stand camparison with those of New York. Here, as elsewhere in the Union, the wharfs are constructed of wood, which in course of time will no doubt be superseded by stone, of which there is abundance of the finest kind. Already the noble dry dock recently finished at Brooklyn Navy Yard is a proof of what can be done.

The inhabitants of Boston and New England generally, differ somewhat from those of the other parts of the country. Perhaps the difference may be best described by saying that they more resemble our own people. Yankee acuteness and clear-headedness are nowhere more conspicuous, and rarely do we meet with more intelligence or more polished demeanour; with respect to the outward show of wealth and luxury, if there are fewer carriages and livery servants in Boston than in New York, there are also less expenditure, less pretension, and greater comfort.

The traveller by railroad, even in the older parts of the country, will be much struck by the sparseness of the agricultural population, the small amount of cultivated ground, and the vast tracts of primitive woodland which still exist. The villages and towns, however, are frequent—very hives of manufacturing and commercial industry. There seems to be occupation for every one, and every one seems willing to work. There is an almost total absence of that squalid wretchedness which we find at home; it was a long time before we discovered a beggar, and there is little doubt that the specimens we saw were not very long imported from our own side.

New York, the commercial capital of this great country, is an extraordinary place. It is difficult for a time to realise where you are, and what the immense bustle and excitement are about. Every one you meet is in a hurry, the lower part of Broadway and the streets diverging from it are more crowded than the City of London; every store is filled with buyers and sellers; as much business seems to be done on the pavement as in the offices in Wall Street; you are not five minutes in a merchant's office before there are three or four brokers entering and departing; and the inevitable question, repeated a dozen times a-day, is, "What *is* gold?"

The lower portion of the city is ill-paved and worse cleaned, but the upper presents a very handsome appearance. There are regular streets, fine squares and houses, and the palatial buildings of Fifth Avenue are very *beau-ideals* of comfort and luxury. The great feature of the city is the Central Park; and, much as its praises have been sung by Americans, it must be admitted that it fairly deserves all that has been said about it.

The cemetaries of Mount Auburn, near Boston, and Greenwood, at Brooklyn, are much to be admired, as well for their extent and natural situation as for the manner in which that has been taken advantage of. The cemetary at Montreal is also noticeable, and worthy, in every respect, of being associated with the other two.

The street cars are quite an American institution. They are railway cars drawn by horses on rails, running in every direction, through almost every street, and extending even to the suburbs. A cab is nowhere to be had, and only a few hack carriages are to be seen. The cars, are no doubt a great convenience to the masses, and, exclusiveness apart, answer their purpose well. Accidents arising from their running along the thoroughfares are seldom heard of, nor have we read of more than one accident from the steam railway engines, although they enter every town, and run through all the smaller ones, on a level, with no crossing keeper, no gates, but only a simple announcement on a board, "Look out for the engine when the bell rings," a large bell being suspended on each locomotive, and rung as the train passes along the streets. The street cars have only one inconvenience—they are never full. The number of people with which they can be crowded is incomprehensible to any one but a car conductor.

The two great means of locomotion in America are railways and steamboats, both very different from our own, and both possessing characteristics worthy of our adoption. The railroads, as they are here called, are generally single tracks, and by no means kept in good order. Nothing but the limited speed of twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, to which they are confined, prevents a greater number of accidents than actually occur. The railway cars are much larger than ours, containing from fifty to sixty passengers each, in seats placed two and two on each side of a passage running the entire length of the cars, and entering by doors at each end. These cars, are supplied with stoves in winter, and with iced water at all times. There are also sleeping cars for night travelling, furnished with every convenience, the seats by a mechanical contrivance forming very commodious and comfortable beds. A special attendant is attached to them, and a small charge is made for an accommodation which adds much to the comfort of the traveller. But there are some disadvantages connected with this peculiar construction—there is a constant passing to and fro of restless passengers, an endless succession of boys selling books, or cakes, or candy, a slamming of doors, and a bustle which is very characteristic of the country, but not quite consistent with our Old World ideas. Considering that all grades occupy these cars, the behaviour of the passengers is excellent; but the better classes seem to wish for some change, and already carriages on the English plan, as it is called—handsome first-class carriages, with side doors are introduced on the railroad between Boston and Newport. One immense advantage connected with railway travelling in this country is that of "checking" the luggage. There is no waste of time as on the Continent of Europe. The luggage may be brought in at the last moment, the destination is announced, a brass ticket inscribed with a number and the name of the place is attached to the package, and a similar one is given to the traveller. Nor is this all. Before the train arrives at the principal stations, the luggage-master comes along the carriages, asks where it is to be sent, takes the checks, gives an acknowledgment, and the luggage is safely delivered.

The American steamboats for river and coasting navigation are beyond all comparison superior to ours. They are wonderful constructions, with their four or five decks, their tiers of houses, their commodious and comfortable cabins, their light draught of water, and their clean and tidy appearance. The two last new boats running on the Hudson, from New York to Albany, are floating palaces; nor are those on the Mississippi much behind them. Such steamers carry 2,000 tons of cargo, from 150 to 300 passengers, horses, cattle, carriages—anything and everything—and draw on the rivers from 5 to 7 feet of water. Their ferryboats are just as far in advance of ours in size, speed, and convenience; and we cannot understand why we have not long since followed such an excellent example.

The hotels in the cities and smaller towns are numerous and extensive, as they are used not only by travellers but by residents—many of whom, married, as well as single, occupy them for years. They are generally, comfortably and even luxuriously furnished. Some of them, like the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, have handsome facades, and are interiorly well designed and divided. But we do not like the system on which they are conducted. The office and hall, and bar-room are constantly crowded with idlers and loungers—non-residents entering as freely as residents—and in the larger cities preventing the traveller obtaining either the information or attention he is entitled to.

Neither in hotels nor steamboats do the Americans, as a rule, drink anything during dinner; but after dinner the bar-room is frequented, and there are swallowed—standing—some of the numerous and strangely-named drinks for which the country is famous. Such a thing as sitting down to talk comfortably and socially over a glass of wine seems to be hostile to the go-ahead habits of this energetic and restless people. Hotels on the English system are now introduced in Boston and New York, and are much patronised.

The Fenian movement, which seems to be giving some little trouble to the Government at home, is found all over the northern part of the continent strongly developed. Wherever there are Irishmen there are Fenians; advertisements of meetings are seen at every corner; and the social element is brought to bear upon it, a ball being announced at Cairo, which all Fenians and friends of the movement were requested to attend. Every city and town has its organisation; collections are made, and delegates appointed to attend general conventions, the great headquarters being at Cincinnati. We have mixed with them freely, and have heard frankly enough stated their aim and object, which seems to be a mixture of revenge on the British Government for imaginary wrongs, and a desire to restore Ireland to her once happy and independent position. What or when that was, however, it has always puzzled us to discover, and we never could get any Fenian to explain the mystery. They all admit that without the assistance of the American Government, they cannot succeed; but they insist that during the recent war they were promised that assistance, and they pretend to believe they will get it, which, however, no American that we have met seems to believe. There is little doubt that American politicians—we mean the large class who make a trade of political scheming and manœuvring—have, for their own purposes, made the Fenians believe they would get assistance from Government. The Irish are a strong element in the ever-recurring political agitation to which this country is subjected; but over and over again we hear Americans wish them all safely back in their own country; and we have no doubt that a willing subscription would be made to send them all over free. To the credit of the great body of the Irish Catholic priests and dignitaries of the Church, they have denounced the movement in the strongest terms; and we have heard the project prohibited from the pulpit under pain of the Church's severest penalties.

A visit to Canada took us up the Hudson, on board one of the magnificant steamers which go to Albany. The scenery on this river is famous all over the world, and deserves all the praised bestowed upon it. It is a noble stream, flowing between banks often high and precipitous, and covered with luxuriant vegetation; the autumnal tints on the trees, and the many splendid mansions, adding greatly to the effect. Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and the various towns along the valley of the Mohawk, are the busiest possible hives of industry. From Utica we diverged to the Falls of Treton, a very suitable preparation for the greater and more wonderful Halls of Niagara. The former are very beautiful, and but for comparison with the latter would command a greater amount of attention. The light spider-like waggon in which we drove the fourteen miles between Utica and the Falls, went over the plank road—by no means in good repair—in a very wonderful manner, the wheels appearing to act independently of each other, but enabling the horse to get over the ground at a pace which would soon have destroyed any British-built vehicle we are acquainted with.

Niagara, so often described, so often painted, is neither to be described nor painted in such a manner as to give any conception of it to those who have not seen it. Even when seen, the mind refuses to grasp it. We hardly know whether most to admire the rapids above or the falls below; both are grand, both are impressive. We cannot forget the sensation experienced in descending to the ferry, and rowing across the river immediately under the falls, before looking at them from any other point. Guides, boatmen, and hackney coachmen, a nuisance to travellers in all parts of the world, are here especially to be avoided. There is something repulsive about the whole concern. In the great hotel, a printed notice on your bed-room door tells you to lock your door when you go out, which is common enough; but here you are also informed that you may put your boots outside at night to be blacked, but at your own risk, as the landlord will not be responsible for their appearance in the morning!

Travelling in America, so far as ladies are concerned, is subject to regulations unknown elsewhere. On board the steamers, no gentleman, unless he has a lady with him, is permitted to enter the cabin appropriated to ladies. When meals are announced, no gentleman unaccompanied by a lady is permitted to enter the dining-cabin till the ladies and the gentlemen with them are seated, and then the unfortunate remaining males rush for places in an unseemly manner. In the same way, the best cars on the railways are reserved. We can readily understand that at some earlier period of the country's history some regulation may have been necessary, where all classes travel together, to prevent ladies being annoyed by the rough backwoodsmen who sometimes are met with on the way; but in a land of liberty and equality, the regulation seems somewhat anomalous, and is inferentially disagreeable to Europeans, who, as a matter of course, are accustomed to treat ladies respectfully. On board the British steamers, in which no such regulations exist, there was nothing offensive, but the ladies met with that attention which, when travelling, they are accustomed to receive from gentlemen.—*Correspondent of the Scotsman.*

THE HUMBUGS OF THE WORLD.

(From the Athenæum, Dec. 16.)

THE Humbugs of the World by the greatest Humbug in the World! Here is a promising title-page. Here is at last the right man in the right place. We have so long been expected the advent of the true author the coming man for whom so many generations of readers and critics have sighed, who should write on the subject which he really understood. Coleridge said that the dullest man might make an interesting book if he would give his own experience, and disclose the secrets of his own heart. That saying might be taken as a prophecy of Barnum. For when we opened his book and saw the first page, "Humbugs of the World: I. Personal Reminiscences," we felt that the secrets of Barnum were about to be revealed. The absence of table of contents and index kept up the illusion. It was not till we had gone some way into the volume that we found its real sigificance. Instead of revealing the secrets of his vocation, Barnum is pursuing his vocation. He has humbugged us again. The book is a mere compilation by an American hack, put together carelessly and filled up without order or consistency. 'The Barnums of the World, by A. Humbug, Esq.,' would be a fitter title for it, as it is not confined to humbugs in the strict sense of the term, and it is not by Barnum.

We learn, indeed, from the first few chapters how Barnum humbugged others and was humbugged himself; but after this we are taken to the spiritualists, to trade and business impostures, to money manias, to medicine and quacks, to hoaxes, ghosts, and witchcrafts, to adventurers, religious humbugs, the oracles of Greece and the superstitions of the Middle Ages. By what right M. Mangin and Court Cagliostro, the ordeal by fire and miscegenation, the Serpent in the Garden of Eden and Barnum in his own Museum, the Delphic Oracle and the modern medium, are brought within the compass of the same volume we cannot determine. We must leave this to Barnum himself, or the compiler to whom he has "loaned" his name. But as we cannot interfere with that act of loaning, we must speak as if Barnum was before us in person, and we must criticize his book as we should discuss the points of his woolly horse in a sporting newspaper.

What, in the first place, is Barnum's definition of humbug? Barnum himself would be our definition, but here we are at variance both with Barnum and his English publisher. Mr. Hotten informs us in a prefactory note, that "Mr. Barnum's whole career has been a very transparent one. He has never befooled the public to its injury, and, though his name has come to be looked upon as a synonym for humbuggery, there never was a public man who was less of one." Barnum himself disagrees with Webster, and argues that Webster's definition of the word applies to cheats, impostors, counterfeits, forgers and pickpockets, rather than to the noble class of humbugs Warren, he says, placarded his blacking on the Pyramids, but he did not cheat his customers. "He was a humbug, but he was an honest and upright man." Genin, the hatter, who paid 225 dollars for the first ticket at Jenny Lind's first concert and made thousands of dollars by it, was a humbug; but "he is a gentleman of probity and of the first respectability." "In writing of modern humbugs," Barnum adds, "I shall sometimes have occasion to give the names of honest and respectable parties now living, and I felt it but just that the public should fully comprehend my doctrine, that a man may, by common usage, be termed a 'humbug,' without by any means impeaching his integrity." Now, if we put Mr. Hotten's vindication of Barnum and Barnum's vindication of humbugs side by side, we shall see that the result is anything but satisfactory for Barnum. Mr. Barnum's whole career has been very transparent, and there never was a public man who was less of a humbug. But a humbug is an honest, upright man, a man of probity, and respectability, a man to whom that term may applied without by any means impeaching his integrity. So much the better for tribe of humbugs, and so much the worse for the one who is not worthy to enter it.

As we range over history, with Barnum for our guide, we find that the Serpent was the first, and worst, of all humbugs. "The most prominent heathen humbugs were the mysteries, the oracles, the sibyls (N.B., the word is often mis-spelled sybils), and augury. Every respectable Pagan religion had some mysteries, just as every respectable Christian family has a Bible—and, as an ill-natured proverb has it, a skeleton. It was considered a poor religion—a one horse religion, so to speak—that had no mysteries." The oracle of Delphi is described as an American news-writer would describe a spiritual seance, and the augurs are estimated by the amount of smartness they displayed. It is amusing to find Barnum quoting Cicero, and only making the slight mistake of crediting him with a saying of Cato's, and confusing the augur with the aruspex. Still more amusing is it to find the Dark Ages pooh-poohed by such an apostle of modern enlightenment. After detailing the various kinds of ordeals, the ordeal by battle, the ordeal by fire, and the ordeal by water, Barnum sums up the whole question: "The whole business of ordeals is a singular superstition, and the extent of its employment shows how ready the human race is to believe that God is constantly influencing even their ordinary private affairs. In other words, it is in principle like the doctrine of 'special providence.' Looked at as a superstition, however—considered as a humbug—the history of ordeals shows how corrupt becomes the nuisance of religious ways of deciding secular business, and how much more preferable is the system of separation in all matters of State and Church.' But this is really too delicious. Is Barnum coming out as a rival of Mr. Gladstone? Is he meditating a new work on the State in its relations with the Church?

While this scorn is lavished on the humbugs of the Middle Ages, Mr. Barnum has a kind word for most of the humbugs of the present day. We must except the spiritualists, who forfeit Barnum's approval by their superior claims to honesty, and their want of that amiable candour by which he is distinguished. And we must except those who defile grand buildings or beautiful scenery by painting up their puffs of quack medicines in letters of monstrous size and obtrusive colours. On these men Barnum is unusually severe. "Any man," he says, "with a beautiful wife or daughter would probably feel disagreeably, if he should find branded indelibly across her smooth white forehead, or on her snowy shoulder in blue and red letters such a phrase as this; 'Try the Jigamaree Bitters!' Very much like this is the sort of advertising I am speaking of. It is not likely that I shall be charged with squeamishness on this question." Of course not, and that gives his censure its value. We only hope that he has not been forestalled by some more audacious puffer, or prevented by "the peremptory decision and clear good taste" which he commends from perpetrating the atrocities which he execrates. But we have often wondered that he never found a way of advertising Barnum's Museum over the Falls of Niagara, or had it carved in enormous letters on the Mer de Glace. In the same way, we are rather apt to fancy that Barnum's denunciations of the spiritualists are owing to his not having hit on the dodge himself. No doubt he never read the account of the Serpent speaking to our first mother without wishing that he could have hired the Serpent to say, "Go to Barnum's Museum." What a splendid puff he might have made of the Delphic Oracle! If he had been an aruspex he would never have laughed in the face of the other aruspex, but would have handed him wooden nutmegs. Thinking of the opportunities he has lost, naturally makes him envious. But let a man calmly admit that he is a humbug, and the instinct of brotherhood in Barnum is too strong for any feelings of envy. How differently would the following have been told, if the chief actor in it had not been a medium:—

"An old gentleman, appearently from the country, one day entered the room of this medium and expressed a desire for a 'sperit communication.' He was told to take a seat at the table, and to write the names of his deceased relatives. The medium, like many others, incorrectly pronounced the term 'deceased' the same as 'desesed'—sounding the *s* like *z*. The old gentleman carefully adjusted his 'specs' and did what was required of him. A name and relationship having been selected from those written, the investigator was desired to examine and state if they referred to one party. 'Wal, I declare they do!' said he. 'But I say Mister, what has them papers to do with a sperit communication?'—'You will see directly,' replied the medium. Whereupon the latter spasmodically wrote a 'communication,' which read somewhat as follows:—'My Dear Husband,—I am very glad to be able to address you through this channel. Keep on investigating, and you will soon be convinced of the great fact of spirit-intercourse. I am happy in my spirit-home; patiently awaiting the time when you will join me here, &c. Your loving wife, Betsey.'—'Good Gracious! But my old woman can't be dead,' said the investigator, 'for I left her tu hum!'—'Not dead!!! exclaimed the medium. 'Did I not tell you to write the names of "deceased" relatives?'—Diseased!' returned the old man; 'Wal, she ain't anything else, for she's had the rumatiz orfully for six months!'"

Ghosts again are very poor pretenders to Barnum. Here are a couple of stories of apparitions which could be explained:—

"It is said that a Yankee tin pedlar, who had frequently cheated most of the people in the vicinity of a New England village through which he was passing, was induced by some of the acute ones to join them in a drinking bout. He finally became stone drunk; and in that condition these wags carried him to a dark rocky cave near the village, then, dressing themselves in raw-head-and-bloody-bones style, awaited his return to consciousness. As he began rousing himself, they lighted some huge torches, and also set fire to some bundles of straw, and three or four rolls of brimstone which they had placed in different parts of the cavern. The pedlar rubbed his eyes, and seeing and smelling all these evidences of pandemonium, concluded he had died, and was now partaking of his final doom. But he took it very philosophically, for he complacently remarked to himself—'In hell—just as I expected!' A story is told of a cool old sea captain, with a virago of a wife, who met one of these artificial devils in a lonely place. As the ghost obstructed his path, the old fellow remarked—'If you are, not the devil, get out! If you are, come along with me and get supper. I married your sister!'"

But with a hoax like the "Miscegenation" hoax, which took-in all the American papers, and had a similar success with a portion of the English press, Barnum can sympathize most fully. He gives a long account of the origin of the pamphlet on Miscegenation, which was attributed at one time to Miss Anna E. Dickinson, but was the work of three young gentlemen on the *World* newspaper. These gentlemen crammed the subject of ethnology from the encyclopædias, just as Theodore Hook learned the article Agriculture by heart, and retailed it as coversation to an eminent agriculturist. The theory of the mixture of negro blood with the blood of the white race, which was to renew the face of the world was then propounded with an immense parade of knowledge. Most of the American papers swallowed the bait, but for a time the *Herald* held aloof, till some one waited on James Gordon Bennett and persuaded him to take up the subject:—

"Mr. Bennett thought the idea too monstrous and absurd to waste an article upon. 'But,' said the gentleman, 'the Democratic papers are all noticing it'—'The Domocratic editors are asses,' said Bennet—'Senator Cox has just made a speech in Congress on it.'—'Cox is an ass," responded Benneet.—'Greeley had an article about it the other day.'—'Well Greeley's a donkey.—''The *Independent* yesterday had a leader of a column and a half about it.'—'Well, Beecher is no better,' said Bennet. They're all asses But what did he say about it?'—Oh, he rather endorsed it.'—'Well, I'll read the article, said Bennett. 'and perhaps I'll have an article, writter ridiculing Beecher."

We have now given a fair idea of the character of this book, and the extracts we have chosen are sufficient indication of its style. Mr. Barnum has a certain number of personal recollections, and has been naturally ready to hear, and quick to remember, all kinds of anecdotes about his brothers in the art. He has come across many people who have believed him when he humbugged them, and many more who refused to believe him when he was not humbugging them. He has had real curiosities and real stories to tell about them, and sham curiosities with sham stories to keep them in company. But his present attempt at bookmaking is the worst of all his shams, as his few personal recollections are supplemented by a mass of stories which have been told over and over again, sometimes by writers with a name, sometimes by writers without a name, but never by one who took another man's name and all other men's meterials without keeping up the prestige of the one or doing justice to the other. We are quite willing to accept Barnum as the representative humbug in spite of his own and Mr. Hotten's disclaimer. But instead of being the History of Humbugs, this book is merely a contribution to the mass which already exists, and which needs a chronicler capable of distinguishing between humbug and probity, between Barnum and the scribe who takes Barnum's name in vain.

DINNER CONVERSATION.

(From the London Review, Dec. 16).

IN a recent article on "Dinner Parties," we glanced briefly at the conversational tortures inflicted by the exigences of such gatherings. There is, however, a large fund of material in the dinner itself, for those who know of no common topic, as compared with an evening assembly destitute of saltatory diversions. Each proffered dish, in fact, will furnish forth abundant occupation for the evil member, as will be seen by a little consideration. Is it Palestine soup, the man whose ideas go beyond the weather promise of the morning, and its sad result in the afternoon, and the probabilities for to-morrow, will speak of feeding on a misconception, telling you (*you* meaning the female half of the duet) how it is Palestine soup, because it is made from Jerusalem artichokes, and how Jerusalem artichokes have nothing to do, and never having had, with the Holy City, but are merely mispronounced *girasole* (sunflower roots), notwithstanding that Bacon has banded them down as of praiseworthy esculence under the name of artichokes of Jerusalem. And he may instance a somewhat similar error in the designation of the ordinary "Roman steelyard," Roman having nothing to do with Rome, but representing really the Eastern word *Roman* (a pomegranate), from the shape of the moveable weight. Be sure that if you take white soup, the pilot arm, if the man has sense, will choose brown, that so a comparison may be instituted between his clear hare soup, or whatever it may be, and your Palestine or what not; and there is room for an enterprising theory to account for accompaniments being offered to one and not to the other. This may carry people on till the fish appears, and here, as before, two contiguous plates will scarcely both take boiled or both fried, unless they are already intimate enough for sympathy in their taste for turbot, or their weakness for cylindrical smelts, or are too well bred to know or to care what they are condescending to eat. For persons of less silent heights of breeding, smelts are a charming device, for they afford a digression to the whole inexhaustible subject of pisciculture, and the male plate can tell of his attempts to reach the ponds at Huningen, and the incorrigibly ignorant demeanour of the peasants in the neighbourhood; and thence, of course, to Mr. Frank Buckland, and the literary surgeon. If the prince of all fishes, for eating or for sport, be presented, tastes may safely coalesce, for no matter how long the sauntering servants choose to spend, the discussion of thick or thin, and, on another side, of hard or soft, boiled with the curd in or kept a couple of days, served with water or not, Scotch or English in fact, will in itself do so much, and will prove so fertile in lending to Scotch and Welsh scenery, that time gives in before talk. Reference may be made to the records of vast takes unearthed in the recent Dunbar letters, and a lively conversationalist will speculate, from the size and shape of the piece allotted to him, whether some monster of the Tay or some less vast denizen of Dee, has provided the dainty. If the former, he will run off to the charms of Loch Tay and the ferns of Ben Lawers, and will groan genealogically over the fortunes of the earliest castle the river adorns, thus opening up the whole romance of the peerage, if it seem expedient to leave the present course. If, on the other hand, the more abrupt curve of the slice suggest the smaller salmon of Dee, that, of course, leads to Balmoral and the Gaelic tastes of royalty, with a visit to the Braemar gathering, and a jump across the Linn; while a pedestrian will follow the river to where he wades it, half-calf high, as a preliminary to the wildering wastes of Ben-y-Gloe, and an excursion through Glen Tilt without permission of his late Grace of Athol; and thence, perhaps, by the route of the lad with the philibeg, to unequalled opportunities for romance and caustic words in railway-ruined Killiecrankie. And, at any rate, he will not fail to have had a friend present at the capture of a sixty-pounder, which graced the Windsor table after sulking for two hours at the bottom of deep-running Tay, in spite of stones superposed, and attempted locomovent harpoonings with unsuccessful boat-hooks; and as he recalls the magnificent rushes, which kept the hearts of its enemies in constant palpitation, he will pity the ignorance of a certain laureate, who, in writing a *Spectator* for Addison, represented Sir Roger as having tired many a salmon with a line consisting but of a single hair. And if he be in Southern quarters, he may explain that a grilse on Tay side, in common with every beast of the earth and every fowl of the air, is "just a beast," a full-grown salmon alone rejoicing in the mature title of "fish."

Enter now the silver dishes. The great plate robbery will carry people cheerfully through the necessary negatives, until the temptation appears before which each has been waiting to fall. Perhaps it is a dish of krameskys, and this being a political dish gifted with chameleon properties, various in its spelling as in its adoptive nationality, *à la Russe* or *à la Polonaise* according to the sympathies of the cook, leads to as wide a field of Continental, as *cotelletes à la Réforme* of domestic politics. Russia and Poland, of course, followed by Rome and Italy, Italy and Austria, Austria and Hungary, Germany and Denmark, tyranny and liberty, what opportunities for smart speeches and rapid notes of travel; or, if we descend to more vulgar subjects, North and South may prove a not unfruitful theme, although it will be difficult to find any point of divergence there which may lead to extended discussion. Reform cutlets are an advisable dish, and afford a safe road to Palmerston and Parr; and, through scorpion Stanley, to the information that it was the Murrays, and not these Derbys, who sold their sovereignty, and thence by *Peveril of the Peak* to the whole range of novelists; or else, from Bishop Wilson's imprisonment, to Church and State, Dean Close and Margate-street. A curry (rejected) will contain the Viceroy and Christianity, or, from another point of view, the Indian Mutiny, Lord Shaftesbury and truth. By this time a little wine will be as well, and here in a male dinner is a never-ending topic, though it is not often that a brighter feast owes much to it directly. Of course, it is always good for a comparison between Moselle and Rhine scenery, or from the Rhine frontier to Mephistopheles the ruler, and the Gallic ruled in general; or through the eddies of the Lorelei to German songs, and the aptness of various dead and living languages for singing purposes; or, *à propos* of the odium, to wintering places, Bournemouth triumphant against Torquay, Algiers against St. Leonards.

And now more solid food comes on, of which the practised dinner will select the least harmful, too often thereby meaning the most tempting. Suppose that this is turkey—the man is off at once to the Eastern Counties, and the traditionary contempt of the "folk" for the "sheers," whence, by a natural transition, to the recent conquest of England to its very heart by a certain winning Dane. Or a leading question from the left, respecting the treatment of poults, eventuates in a college beautiful and beautifying in body, though by report heavy in mind; and thence to new churches and the ecclesiastical renaissance in general; or to the whole question of competitive examinations, and herein to the new scheme which a certain right honourable gentleman is supposed to be drawing up, whereby candidates for the city crossings will be required to pass in Greek and Roman mythology with special reference to Hercules; cabmen and brides in the calculus of differences; grocers in the elementary details of vocal music; and ecclesiastical commissioners in the 20th chapter of Exodus; asylum doctors in the lunar theory; undertakers in statics, the science which treats of a body's state of rest; and ordinary policemen in dynamics that they may know the laws under which a body may be made to move on: modern languages, in the shape of New Zealand dialects, being an extra subject for the London-bridge heat, in case Macaulay's New Zealander should antedate himself and have to ask his way. Or from cramming nascent mathematicians, the man may pass to the cruelties of foie gras, the grotesque absurdity of the meridian denial and cock-crowing, and the height of continental cathedrals, his neighbour observing darkly, that to pass on to foie gras is but to change the locale from the brain to the liver, the subject experimented on remaining the same. And, possibly, oyster sauce will introduce the rule enunciated by physicians, to meet the requirements of modern amusements and modern invalids, "oysters in, croquet out—croquet in oysters out," and there at once is Aunt Sally, with games of all kinds, and Pharaoh's serpents; while, from Locke's idea that an oyster would be a most unhappy creature if it possessed our delicate senses and sensations, with its own confined and stagnating helplessness, the man may think it right, at this stage of the proceedings, to wish that moneyless bachelors, he being one, had neither eyes nor ears.

Vegetables will always prove prolific. Potatoes lead at once to yams, and they to the meaning of *taboo*, and the marvellous reproduction under Kamehameha of a scene in early Yorkshire, when the pagan high priest, clad in uncanonical armour, and mounted on the forbidden war-horse, charged up the Godmundham lane and routed his former gods. There is room for abundant pathos in the deaths of Liholiho and his favourite Queen, and Bishop Staley leads at once to colonial bishops, and thus—to perpetrate a pun of less vileness than might at first be supposed—to the present negation of Gifford's rendering of the *O fortunatam natam*. Queen Emma, of course, and the preface to the Prayer-Book, and Captain Cook and coral follow at once. Or, with equal ease, a passage may be found from potatoes to the unpacific island, and from emeralds to the jewel-quarries of the Ural, and the wastes of Russian frontier land, and the unknown habitat of Turkey rhubarb: whence to similar misinterpretations of names derived from centres of traffic, as, for instance, Mocha coffee, where the man may quote the melancholy Burton, who describes "Coffa as a Turkey cordial drink, which the Turks sup as warm as they can suffer, and find that so used it helpeth digestion and procureth alacrity. Tomatoes lead irresistibly to breach of promise, and the pictures in "Pickwick;" and thence to more recent book illustrations, Millais, pre-Raphaelitism, and truth in art. Peas (or pease) to the typical English traveller, ordering a dessert of pears from the conversation-book, and, after half an hour of ebullient expectancy, receiving a dish of *'tits pois*; to which the other plate, perhaps, rejoins that an *r* makes all the difference in our language also. Infrequent salad suggests the scientific impulse of nature, whereby unconscious man was driven, in prescientific ages to supply the one thing chemically wanting in crude vegetables by artificial concomitancy of oil; and thus to oatmeal porridge, and diversity of blind practice proving identity of impellent principle, the absent caseine being supplied in one district by milk, in another by butter. And oatmeal porridge leads at once to brose, and thence to that unbrose-like brose which grows in Athol, a beguiling compound of intoxicating qualities which honey intul't, and cream intul't and whhusky intul't, which it is the proud tradition of fair Dunkeld that our Queen has right royally and graciously imbibed as a stirrup-cup in the streets of that town.

Why go further? To pass on to the next course would be an unwise step. Time would fail for indicating a hundredth part of the subjects which the game alone opens up, not sporting stories in sporting slang, unintelligible to the average companion ear, and if partially intelligible, uninteresting, but curious facts of natural history, relating to the habitats (or *habitant*, as a would-be pedant formed that plural) of the various birds we kill and eat. From the lark and the snipe upwards, in increasing order of size, to the blackcock and the cruel-head caper-cailzie, any or all will furnish an abundant theme; and there is no just cause or impediment, moral or physical, why the conversation should not pass on to the dinornis and the late arrival of a real egg, and thence to the annual egg produced by the solitary apteryx in the Zoological Gardens. The pudding or its sauce is sure to bear some famous hero's name, and the various sweets will be insipid indeed if they cannot provide one or two new subjects at least. Cheese opens up Italian duchies or mediæval counts; but unless care is taken to look upon the counts whose name is now for ever associated with cheese as Suabians and not as Swiss, there will be no escape from Switzerland and hackneyed commonplace, a sort of diluted edition of the neat and washy letters of "our holiday corespondent" in the *Times*. The ornamental dessert would, if necessary, prove very prolific; but by that time the thing will be coming to a natural end, and there will be less occasion for effort to be made. Of course, preserved ginger leads to the outbreak in Jamaica, and release will come before that is exhausted.

PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.—One of the best, and certainly one of the most characteristic, likenesses of her Majesty which has been issued for some time has just been published by Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street. The portrait is a fine steel engraving, and has evidently bee taken from a photograph. The Queen is represented with her grandson Prince Victor of Wales in her lap, and wondering expression of the little prince, his natural attitude, and the equally easy expression of her Majesty, all show it to be a perfect and faithful copy of a most perfect photograph. The Queen is in the plain walking dress of a widow lady, but though the face is partly turned away, it is surprising how much its expression, even now, resembles that of the young Queen Victoria of twenty years ago. So strong is the resemblance of the Princess Royal to her mother that at the first glance at the engraving one migqt almost mistake it for the Princess of Prussia and her son. The engraving, which is by Mr. Holi, is a really admirable specimen of the art.—*The Times.*

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Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.

Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchund.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Branches.

BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅜d.
1 month's do. .... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 1⅛d. „
On demand .... 2s. 1⅛d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0⅞d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LAC OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „ „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board.

Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्थान, चना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.......................................£1,000,000
Paid up.. 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................. 106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank-grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight .... 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee
Four „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. „
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0⅜d. „
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
One „ „ .... 2s. 11⅞d. „
On demand „ .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland........ 1s. 11⅞d. „
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 1s. 11⅞d. „

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manage

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅝d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 9 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E q., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 15th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ on Demand „ 2s. 0½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 1d. „
Do. „ Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight.................. 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..................... 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0½d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
[illegible]KING PAID UP...................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq, (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅜d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4
„ 6 „ „ 5
„ 12 „ „ 7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... . at 2s. 1⅛d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 1d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0⅞d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0⅝d. „
On Demand ...... 2s. 0½d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 areonly drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st January 1866

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બાંમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ „ 6 „ „ „ „
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay. 8th February 1865.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses on front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A light English-built new Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by S. Marks.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shaft by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab. painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and bind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, poie and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an a Officer*)

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Meniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Paulunqnin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

FOR SALE.

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
late DWYER & Co.

12, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.—We beg to inform our constituents, and the public in general, that although we have given up the supply of English Newspapers and Periodicals from the end of 1865, we will still continue for some time longer to import new Books, and receive orders for any required from England by parties up-country, as usual.

We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those of our constituents who have responded to our call for payment of our accounts; and again to request those who still hold back to do so no longer, as we are desirous of closing business as early as possible.

From this date, it is particularly requested that all parties who have subscribed for English Papers, &c., to our successor, MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, will send their subscriptions *direct to him*, and not through us, as we have no connection with him in the matter.

The following new books, and new editions of old works, are now on sale at our rooms, for which orders, accompanied by cash, are solicited. When cash is sent with orders, ten per cent discount will be allowed, or the books will be sent free of postage to any part of India when they come under book post weight:—

Millais's Illustrations; a collection of Drawings on wood.	Rs 12	0
Smiles's Lives of Boulton and Watt, Engineers. ...	15	12
Stanley's History of the Jewish Church. Part II...	12	0
A Collection of Stories from the *Atlantic Monthly*...	9	0
Salvator Mundi. With 12 beautiful photographs...	9	8
General Sir T. Seaton's from Cadet to Colonel. 2 vols	15	12
Macpherson's Memorials of service in India ...	9	0
Over the Pyrenees in Spain. By Mrs. Eyre ...	9	0
Our Children's Pets. Illustrated. By Josephine...	3	12
The Ingoldsby Legends. Carmine edn., beautifully illustrated...	8	0
General Sir J. S. Kennedy's Notes on Battle of Waterloo.	5	12
Moore's Poetical Works complete (crown edn.) ...	4	8
Burns's ditto	2	12
Cawnpore. By G. O Trevelyan. 2nd edn., revised.	4	8
Mrs. H. Wood's Mildred Arkell; a novel... ...	4	8
Whyte Melville's The Brookes of Bridlemere. ...	4	8
Mrs. Gaskell's Phillis and other tales	2	12
Wells's Mehemet the Khurd, and other Eastern tales.	3	12
Agnes Wylde's Helen Felton's Question... ...	3	12
Our Summer in the Harz Forest. By a Scotch Family.	4	8
Rates and Taxes, and how they were collected. ...	4	8
The Word. Walks from Eden	2	12
Holme's The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. ...	4	8
Massey's England during Reign of George III. Vols. 1 to 3.	13	8
Nursery Rhymes, old and new. Illustrated... ...	3	12
Cassels's Gulliver's Travels. Illustrated ...	5	12
A good fight in the battle of life	5	12
Chambers's Historical Questions	2	0
Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering	12	8
The Adventures of Gil Blas. Illustrated ...	4	8
London Society, Vol. VIII. July to December 1865 ...	7	4
——— Vols. I. to VII.	48	12
Temple Bar. Vol. XV. August to November 1865 ...	4	4
Good Words. Volume for 1865	5	12
Dickens's Dombey and Son, Pickwick Papers, Nicolas Nickleby.—Each	3	12
Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit. David Copperfield. Bleak House. Little Dorrit.—Each	3	12
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge. Old Curiosity Shop.—Each	3	0
——— Oliver Twist. Sketches by Boz. Great Expectations.—Each	2	12
Dickens's Tale of two Cities, Rs. 2½. American Notes	2	0
Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th edn	14	8
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs ...	12	8
Stokes's The Vyahvara Mayukha &c. (Hindoo law books)	22	8
Cassels's Illustrated Shakespeare. Vol. I. ...	9	8
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Adventures of Don Quixote. Beautifully got up ...	9	8
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Eliza Cook's Diamond Dust. (Wise sayings.) ...	2	12
Madeline Graham. By author of "Whitefriars" &c.	4	8
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Cam on Whist; what to lead	0	12
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Soyer's ditto	3	12
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Bechstein's Cage Birds and Sweet's British Warblers.	3	12
Dean Alford's Meditations in Advent on Creation &c.	3	12
Basil St. John; an Autumn Tale... ...	3	12
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Trollope's (T. A.) Lindisfarn Chase: a Novel. ...	3	12
St. Olaves. By author of Janita's Cross ...	3	12
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Denis Donne. By author of Theo. Leigh... ...	4	8
Chronicles of Carlingford—The Perpetual Curate ...	4	8
Mrs. Gaskell's The Grey Woman, and other Tales ...	2	12

20th January 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do.	do. 1861	....	292,402	19	11
Do.	do. 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do.	do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of.........			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.......	Bolton.
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James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, now in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street,

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Coloael BALLARD'S Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to MR. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to

KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

17th January 1866.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150. Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.

An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned have a large stock of solid Silver and Electro-plated Ware on hand, consisting of Silver Cups, suitable for Racing or Shooting Prizes, Silver Mugs, Tea Services, &c. &c. &c.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Dishes with hot water dish, moveable handles to form four separate dishes, round pattern. Per pair from.....................	Rs. 125
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer, and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, Gadroon pattern, handsomely chased handles and feet. Per pair, from ...	150
Best Electro Nickel Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, handsome beaded and engraved pattern, with engraved shield for crest or monogram. Per pair, from	175
Tea and Coffee Services, richly Electro-plated on white metal. Per set, from................	65
Richly-plated Tea Pots, newest patterns. From ...	20
Coffee Urns, Loysell's patent, richly engraved and thickly Electro-plated on white metal Grecian pattern. From Rs. 40 to	65
Drinking Cups (Tumbler shape) Engine engraved, gilt inside with shield and garter for crest or name	15
Champagne Bottle-holders to fit any size bottle, beautiful designs. Per pair, from..................	20
Richly Electro-plated, chased, and engraved Waiters. 8 inch ....From Rs. 15 each.	
10 „ .... „ 20 „	
12 „ .... „ 26 „	
14 „ .... „ 32 „	
16 „ .... „ 40 „	
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly-plated or pearl handles and engraved blades, in French polished mahogany cases of one doz. Knives and one doz. Forks. From............................	45
Fish-eating Knives and Forks for one dozen persons, mahogany cases. From.....................	50
Handsome French pattern Electro-plated Chamber Candle Shades with straight glass. Per pair	18
New pattern Decanter Labels, of the best silver plate, with chains:—"Port," "Sherry," "Claret," "Gin," "Whiskey," "Brandy." Each	3
Egg Frames, richly plated, two Egg Cups and Spoons, and two Muffineers for Pepper and Salt.	2
Bachelors' Cruet Frames, for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Salt, new pattern.....................	25
[illegible]ger Pots with Strainers, in the newest and best	
Buttsigns. From	25
Fish Carvers, in cases, per pair. From..........	20
Decanter Stands, Electro-plated. Per pair........	12
Carlton Breakfast Frames, richly plated, for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt..............................	16
The new Egg Warmer for 4 or 6 Eggs. Rs. 20 and...	25
Richly Chased Muffin Dishes.........................	20
American Shakers, two Cups fitting tightly together, for making iced drinks.............................	18

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

Holloway's Ointment.—Wounds, Scalds, Burns, and Irritating Sores.—The peculiarly mild, soothing, anti-inflammatory powers exerted by this Ointment strongly recommends its use to all persons who have charge of children. Accidents will occur in the nursery in spite of the greatest caution and utmost vigilance. The scratch, the burn, or the scald, treated early with this Ointment, assumes no angry aspect, and never long tortures the little sufferer whose very cry excites each bystander's compassion and, pierces the parent's heart. Every nurse should consider this invaluable Ointment an essential to a well-appointed nursery. This Ointment is applicable to any sore, whatever its character. It conducts to health as surely as the compass points to the north.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Glass and Crockery Ware, Glass Domes of sizes, and sundry Effects of the deceased persons, and a variety of other articles, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, the first purchaser:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, in the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being in Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under No. 448, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10 which premises were sold by the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee under an agreement entered into between the said parties, bearing date the 4th day of March 1865.—Whereby on the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, had bound himself to the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to complete the said purchase within two months from the date of the said agreement, but as this condition has not been fulfilled, the said premises will now be sold as above stated, on account and at the risk of the said purchaser, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee.

Condition of the sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 449 of 1865, the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Irons, Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, Spars, Empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus and Sundry Iron, now lying at Ergul; and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Tardeo, close to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 27th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, a quanity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woolen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, Walking Sticks, Stereoscopes, Boxes of Cheroots, Photographic Frames, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

A lot of Military Uniforms.
150 Gross gilt finger rings with stones.
500 „ glass and Waistcoat buttons.
150 „ finger rings with stones.
130 „ superior finger rings with stones.
120 Dozen Long Scent Bottles.
41 „ „
12 grosses painted pearl buttons.
2 cases each 20 pieces silk waistcoating.
2 boxes of music 8 airs.
2 „ „ 6 airs.
2 „ „ 4 airs.
2 „ „ 3 airs.
20 dozen plated white spectacles.
12 „ „ Blue „
8 „ „ Green „
500 lbs. Brass Nails.
50 grosses horn coat buttons in 10 designs, each design 5 gross.
50 „ „ waistcoat buttons „ „
60 „ white and black pearl waistcoat buttons, white and black.
25 bales yellow pasteboard weighing 50 cwts.

On account of the first purchaser, Mooljee Sivjee:—
1 Grey-Horse.

IN RE T. RANDALL, AN INSOLVENT, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The Household Furniture of the abovenamed Insolvent, comprising handsomely Carved Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Dressing Glasses, English Mahogany Dining Table, Musical Box, Clock, Vases, 3 Enfield Rifles, 4 Swords, Plated Candle Sticks, Claret Jug, Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Glassware, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.
A Buggy with ditto ditto.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA FLOWER POTS, FLOWER POT STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, RAILINGS, &c., IN THE FORT CUSTOM HOUSE.

On MONDAY the 29th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, on account of whom it may concern, a large shipment of very handsome Flower Pots, Flower Pot Stands, Garden Seats, Railings, &c., just now landing from the ship, which arrived from China, and made to order expressly for an indentor; to be sold solely for want of warehouse accommodation in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

On MONDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 P. M., at the Share Bazaar, 40 Shares in the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th inst., at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogley, Parell Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of E. W. WEST, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glass Doored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Carpets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Bows and Arrows, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.,

One old Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT THE EIGHT BUNGALOW, COLABA.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st February, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will Sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the Eight Bungalow, Colaba, the neat and modern household furniture, &c., of Lieut., SWINHOE, the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Platedware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Eggstands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Desert Knives and Forks, cutlery, &c., Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dinning Tables, Chifoniers several Glassdoored Book Cases, Chouches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Cide Board, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Capets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

ALSO

One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazar, on account of first purchaser:—

15 Shares of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, on which full Calls have been paid.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Jacconets.
500 „ „ T Cloth.
4 Cases T. Red Scarfs.

An Invoice of 47 cases Fresh Oilmanstores and Provisions from J. T. Morton, London, consisting of Salmon, Lobsters, Herrings, Oysters, Herrings a la Sardines, Essence Beef, Red Herrings, Preserved Sausages, Ox Tongues, Soups and Bouilli, Hotch Potch, Oxtail Soup, Pork Pies, Potted Meats, Carrots, Mock Turtle Soup, Boiled Beef, a la mode Beef, Irish Stew, Mutton and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Roasted Do., Veal and Vegetables, Turnips, Oatmeal, Asparagus, Green Peas, Chocolate, Biscuits of several sorts, Yellow Bar Soap, Table Salt, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Raspberry Vinegar, White Wines, do. Sallad Oil, Capers, Olives, Mustard, Jams, Tart Fruits, Prunes, Mixed Peel, Muscatels, Almonds and Raisins, Currants, Lozenges and Comfits of sorts, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Chillies, Vinegar, Essence of Coffee, Figs, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Mince Meat, Red and Black Currant Jelly, &c.

On account of Jewan Govindjee:—
479 Pairs Longcloth Dhoties, three striped Red Bordered.
On account of Fazel Hajee Ellias:—
F H A 1 Case Silk Alpaca.

AT 2 P. M.

If not previously disposed of by private sale.

Riding Horses.

A flea bitten grey riding Horse, high caste, about 14-3 high, very strong, quiet and willing, a capital charger.

A ditto ditto iron grey, has been used by a lady.

N. B.—These can be seen at any time at the stables of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Mazagon.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Transit Theodolite by "Street," in capital order and *strongly recommended*—fitted in case with leather travelling cover, with stand complete, cheap.

A ditto ditto by "Elliott."

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

A Dumpy level complete with Stand, by Traughton and Son.

Ditto by Elliott Brothers.

Bombay, 27th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

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